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The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1862.

For the purpose of preserving a complete record of the vote of the State on the new constitution and the separate articles, together with so much of the army vote as was taken, we publish this morning the result of the official canvass made at Springfield, on the 18th inst.

BOARD OF TRADE BRIGADE.

We learn from the War Committee that they now have two regiments full and ready for the field as soon as they can be equipped, also seven companies for a third and some five or six companies for a fourth regiment. The committee now authorizes us to state that full companies will be received to complete these regiments, and accepted in the order in which they are offered. A telegraph from the country to J. L. Hancock, chairman, stating the number of men will be treated and placed on file the same as if offered by the captain in person here.

OFFICERING THE NEW REGIMENTS.

Obviously the unwillingness of the War Department to allow resignations from the old regiments to the end of officering the new grows out of the weakening and demoralization of forces in the field that might easily grow out of the excess to such a measure. It is gratifying, however, that a concession has been made as noted in our city column, in reference to our city military organizations, but manifestly of general application. By this new order Colonels may be transferred from old regiments to new, with the exception of the armies of Pope and McClellan. This will open the line of promotion in the old regiments, and happily engraft experience and prestige on the new. A little leaven thus judiciously used will go a great ways.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending August 16, 1862:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brl	24.174	37,905
Wheat, bu	328,833	336,275
Corn, bu	745 415	1,337,180
Oats, bu	30,907	142,644
Rye, bu	17,357	15,250
Barley, bu	1 092	....
Seeds, lbs	3,330	....
Pork, brls	10,146	6,032
Cut Meats, lbs	415,609	185 711
Lard, lbs	274 611	493,661
Tallow, lbs	35,853	22,140
Live Hogs, No	5,025	9,918
Dressed Hogs, No	....	....
Beef Cattle, No	2,051	1,554

The following table shows the receipts of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, &c., since Jan. 1st to date, for three years:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, brls	997,835	760,117	266,054
Wheat, bu	6 917,923	7,304,040	4,120,484
Corn, bu	17,064,656	15,284,218	13,394,975
Oats, bu	1,6 9,137	905,259	823,452
Rye, bu	601 871	258,940	114,783
Barley, bu	464,937	353,688	307,390
Seeds, lbs	2,373 917	2,810,148	2,930 316
Pork, brls	50 244	31,969	12,758
Cut Meats, lbs	18,393,916	8,447,387	6,788,998
Lard, lbs	18,259,205	5,941,370	2,945,903
Tallow, lbs	457,201	397,306	170,396
Live Hogs, No	281,633	160,383	93,031
Dressed Hogs, No	173,863	144,115	45,200
Beef Cattle, No	111,9 9	95,593	81,508

THE NEWS.

The withdrawal of our army from the Peninsula seems happily near completion, and the large naval force heretofore kept inactive as the only pledge of the safety of the land forces, will, we trust, speedily be released to more active duties, while our army moving southward on Richmond will need, we trust, no gunboat accompaniment. But there is evidently sharp work ahead for Gen. Pope. Are we soon to begin to see the advantage of numbers on our side, or at least nearly equal? We are becoming wearied of being "outnumbered by the enemy;" and it is little satisfaction to tell us how bravely our noble boys yield up their lives in a game with large odds against them.

Admirable Admiral Farragut sends a "clean proof" of his operations and skill on the lower Mississippi, in the destruction of the rebel ram Arkansas, and the wiping out of the viper den at Donaldsonville. Will not Johnson's Bull rouse up the Guardians again thereat, aye marry will he.

The war department has reorganized the West, and created a new department with a bran new Major General to command it. So he be fully up to the new policy, and have no squeamishness in the handling of rebels we welcome Gen. Wright in behalf of the Illinois share of the Western Border State Department.

The intelligence from England by the Europa is nothing startling, not even the expectation expressed by Mr. Roebuck that the United States is to be hopelessly split up into five divisions.

The war in Kentucky and Missouri give no new aspects in this issue.

The City Finances.

The city has just closed a negotiation for a loan of $200,000 on bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, of which the banking house of C. C. Parks & Co. of this city take one-half, and G. S. Robbins & Son of New York the remainder, at prices ranging above par. There is something in this fact eminently satisfactory in a war time, and indeed we believe this is the first instance in which this has been true of Chicago, that its bonds have netted the city par. This gratifying proof of the soundness and stability of our municipal credit is not indeed new, for we have been favored far above other cities in the degree to which sources of wealth have been opened to us without any tax on our treasury. With the most complete and extended railroad system enjoyed by any city in the Union, these several lines have all been completed to pour their wealth into the lap of this commercial centre without the outlay or pledge of a dollar from the treasury, so that while our sister cities are shingled over with their bonds and have entered the war period oppressed with debt to which other debt must be added, Chicago parts with her bonds at a premium to pay a floating debt maturing next month, and points to her small funded debt as a proof of her ability to meet her obligations.

The entire funded debt of the city on the 9th of April last, as sworn to by City Comptroller Ward, in his last annual statement, amounted to nine hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars, as follows:

Bonds at 10 per cent. interest due January 1863	$2,000
Bonds at 10 per cent. interest due January 1868	2,000
Bonds at 7 per cent interest due January 1865	$10,000
Bonds at 7 per cent. interest due January 1874	60,000
Bonds at 7 per cent. interest due April 1881	511,000
Bonds at 6 per cent. interest due January 1868	60,000
Bonds at 6 per cent. interest due January 1877	10,000
Bonds at 6 per cent. interest due July 1873	50,000
Bonds at 6 per cent. interest due January 1874	40,000
Bonds at 6 per cent interest due July 1875	100,000
Bonds at 6 per cent. interest due July 1876	100,000
	$945,000

And the security that the present favorable aspects will be maintained, is found in the fact that according to the City Charter no more than $100,000 in bonds can be issued in one year for the purposes of carrying on the city government. We learn from City Comptroller Hayes, that it is unlikely he will resort to the sale of bonds this coming year, as the revenue of the city will be sufficient for current expenses. Whether this be carried out or not we doubt if there be another city in the United States of whom these fact as a whole can be written.

Release of Gen. Stone.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The *Times* says: We learn that Col. Chas. P. Stone, U. S. A., and brigadier general of volunteers, who has been for many months confined in Fort Lafayette, is at liberty, and stopping with his family in this city.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE WESTERN BORDER STATE DEPARAMENT.

DEBATE AS TO ITS COMMANDER.

PREPARING FOR THE NEW TAX LAW.

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 112.—The Department of the Ohio, hereby created, will be composed of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky east of the Tennessee River, and including Cumberland Gap and the troops operating in its vicinity. Major General H. G. Wright is assigned to the Department of the Ohio.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 19, 1862.

After ex-Governor Dennison, Hon. Jason Hurley, and the rest of the Ohio delegation, who were sent on to represent the condition of the Kentucky border, left here, the government decided to extend the new department they had promised to create so as to make it a complete western Border State department, and to include within its limits the States from which troops would have to be drawn to protect the border.

Western Virginia was regarded as entirely safe.

East of that, the borders fall within the department here.

Therefore, for the new department there was left the border from the mouth of the Big Sandy, on the Ohio River, west to Kansas.

It was deemed best to include all these States in one department, because, having one common head, it would do away with the necessity for tedious consultation among the governors of the several States at every fresh alarm of danger to any part of the border.

There was a long hesitation about selecting the general for the new department.

Cassius M. Clay was talked of, but Kentuckians protested against it, and Clay himself expressed his unwillingness of being shelved, as he said other anti-slavery generals had been.

Gen. Banks was suggested, but he could not be spared from his position in Pope's army.

Lew. Wallace was spoken of, but Halleck and other regulars didn't like him.

It was necessary that the one selected should be a major general, that he might have control of the several brigadier generals already holding commands in different parts of the new department.

Finally, Gen. Halleck selected an old army officer already serving as brigadier of volunteers, and had him promoted to a major generalship for the purpose. The new commander of the department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, is major of engineers in the regular army. He is a native of Connecticut, a graduate of West Point, has been in the service since 1841, and was made a brigadier general in the third great batch of brigadiers, in September, 1861. After his promotion, he served at Hilton Head.

General Wright only arrived here last night from Boston. This evening he is off on the five o'clock train, to assume command of his new department. Since his appointment as brigadier general, Wright has been much engaged in the construction of fortifications, among which are included those at the Tortugas and several other points on the southern coast. He was senior brigadier under Port Royal Sherman, in the South Carolina expedition, and is said to have been very popular with his command.

Western men will be glad to learn that he is reputed to have very little red-tape about him, and to have common sense as well as science.

Gen. Slough, former Cincinnati representative in the Ohio Legislature, and lately prominent in military matters in New Mexico, is likely to be speedily re-appointed brigadier. He served very satisfactorily for some time in that capacity, but failed of confirmation since being from a Territory he had no Senatorial representative. It is rumored that he is to be speedily sent to Cumberland Gap, where a heavy force is likely to be concentrated.

The tax appointments move slowly. The secretary is engaged all day with New York and Indiana, and the rest of the Western States are untouched. The tax law goes into operation on the 1st of September, and there is very little more time to prepare blanks and furnish instructions to new officers and get the machinery ready for running.

Capt. Stephen Dower, or "old glory," as he is more familiarly known, is in town en route from New England where he has been speaking for the past three months, to his home in Nashville. He will be remembered as the Union man of Nashville who produced an American flag on the arrival of our troops, which he had kept concealed in the folds of a bed quilt during the whole reign of secession there, notwithstanding the rebels had frequently searched for, and which was first hoisted over the Tennessee capital on our occupation of the city.

He had a long interview with the president yesterday, and will probably speak here before his departure. The cabinet had a meeting to-day over the present and prospective army movement.

Gen. Burnside is in town to-night.

Adjutant Stillwell, of the 84th Ohio, died on Monday, the 18th inst., at Cumberland, Maryland. He was from Salem, Columbian county, and was, before his promotion to the rank of adjutant, lieutenant of co. I.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Gov. Andrew telegraphs to Senator Sumner that Massachusetts has six more regiments ready for the field.

Rumors are current to-day that the rebel Gen. Jackson is marching up the Valley to outflank Pope and attack Washington. There is probably foundation for the report.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The destruction of the rebel ram Arkansas by Commodore Wm. D. Porter, is warmly commended in official quarters, and the service thus rendered will be suitably acknowledged. This officer was among the sufferers by the action of the naval retiring board which was subsequently reversed. Last year he was deprived of his command owing to a charge of disloyalty, but was promptly restored on his showing that the allegation was predicated on forged letters. By his gallantry on the Mississippi, he has vindicated his character against all unjust aspersions. Gen. Corcoran has concluded to furnish the material for the publication of his experience in Southern prisons.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The treasury department will begin the delivery of the new postal currency to-morrow. It will be issued at the rate of $27,000 per day.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The following is a list of appointments of major and brigadier generals just made by the president; Brigadier General H. G. Wright of United States engineers, to be a major general; Col. Michael Corcoran of the 69th New York, to be brigadier general; Col. Orlando N. Willcox of the 1st Michigan, to be a brigadier general; G. W. Cullum not confirmed by the Senate by an accidental omission is appointed to be a brigadier general.

Brigadier General J. J. Barnard has been assigned to the command of the fortifications around Washington and the troops assigned for their defense.

FROM MISSOURI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19, 1862.

A rebel camp was discovered near Fenton's Ferry on the Meramec River in this county early this morning, and thirty prisoners taken, among them the notorious Capt. Hampton L. Boone, whose exploits in breaking out of prison in spite of bars and manacles entitle him to a solitary cell at Alton.

The steamer War Eagle brought sixty guerillas captured on the Missouri River, including ex-congressman Reed, who was enjoying a parole from an Union official by living in a rebel camp.

The wife of librarian Johnston and sister-in-law of Joe Johnston, has been released from the military prison. Her husband will remain there for the present.

Telegraphic communication with Lexington was restored last night. The first dispatch announced the arrival of reinforcements. The troops lately with the Indian expedition are in Western Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—Hon. John S. Phelps, military governor, and Wm. F. Switzler, secretary of state, of Arkansas, left yesterday for Helena, Arkansas.

Colonels McNeil and Guitar have been promoted brigadier generals of enrolled militia, for the recent successful battles with guerillas.

The city was full of vague rumors yesterday that a fight occurred on Friday last, near Lexington, between 800 federal troops and the guerillas of Quantrell, Hays and Hughes, in which the federals were defeated, but no official advices have yet been received. Passengers by the Pacific Railroad, however, bring reports that a fight did occur on Friday last at Lone Jack, Jackson county, twenty miles southwest of Lexington, between parts of Colonels Phillips' and Crittenden's regiments of State troops, 800 strong, and about 3,000 rebels under Quantrell and other guerilla chiefs, resulting in the defeat of the State troops, with a loss of 300 killed and wounded and two pieces of artillery. Official accounts are expected to-day.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Aug. 18.—Brig. Gen. Loan has reached here with reinforcements, rendering the safety of the place certain. The gunboat Warner is also here, which can do valuable service in case of attack.

Some of Quantrell's general orders have been found near here. They ask all persons wishing to escape being drafted into the federal army, to join his camps, where they will find arms and ammunition to operate against the federal troops at every possible point. They also state that every man liable to be drafted into the United States army, who is found going to any federal military post, or any person who is known to have reported to any military post the whereabouts of Southern men shall be shot wherever found; also any one known to have paid money to the federal government to exempt him from military duty is liable to have his chattel property taken for the use of the Southern army. These orders emanated from the commander of the forces recognized as the regular soldiers, by the rebel secretary of war.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Call for the New Regiments

THE DRAFT INEVITABLE IN ILLINOIS.

The Old Regiments Must be Filled.

ARREST OF ILLINOIS K. G. C.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, August 19, 1862.

Six of the newly raised regiments in this State have received marching orders. Among them is the Board of Trade regiment of your city. Their destination is secret.

Volunteering goes on briskly. We shall probably have a draft; but I learn that the secretary of war will in any event draft to fill up old regiments.

The Irish companies do not as yet come up well, so far; Col. Snowbook's regiment leads the others.

Knights of the Golden Circle are being arrested in southern counties. Among them are prominent personages of the late constitutional convention. Many residents of southern counties have asked protection of the governor from the K. G. C.'s in case the volunteers, who are mostly Union, are taken out of the counties. They say they fear for their lives and property.

Gov. Yates is very anxious for contributions of vegetables and fruits for our soldiers in the field.

The War in Virginia.

THE REMOVAL FROM THE PENINSULA.

MATTERS ALONG THE RAPIDAN.

NEW YORK, August 19.—A letter in the New York *Tribune* says:

"Harrison's Landing is evacuated without a struggle—without a blow—without even the loss of a single man. The immense army of the Potomac, officers and men, bag and baggage, stores, tents, horses, ammunition and contrabands, are now far away from Harrison's Landing, leaving it deserted and desolate.

"All agree that the whole affair was admirably executed. On Monday last, McCall's division received orders to strike tents, provide six days' rations, and be ready to move at a moment's notice at nine o'clock at night. The whole division arrived at the wharf and embarked quickly on steamers and left the landing some time during the night for Aquia Creek, as is supposed, via Fortress Monroe.

"An order was issued that no more vessels loaded with supplies should proceed farther than Fortress Monroe, and on Wednesday ten days' rations were served to the army, which was required to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice.

"On Thursday the army commenced evacuating. All the siege guns were removed from the front and safely embarked on Thursday and yesterday, on board barges and schooners. Porter's corps led the van of the overland portion of the army. Thursday night and Friday morning every tent was struck, and then, for the first time, was it generally known that the whole army was about evacuating Harrison's Landing. On Thursday night fifty sail vessels left the different wharves, loaded with stores, and yesterday the remainder of the stores were placed on boats and steamers by the contrabands.

"All the cavalry that remained before the final departure of the land forces acted as pickets, and a strong rear guard of infantry and artillery was placed to protect the baggage trains. The sick and wounded who remained at the different hospitals were placed on board of the regular steamboat belonging to the sanitary commission at the long wharf, and were among the first to move out in the stream. Contrabands were shipped on schooners, barges and pontoon boats.

Gen. McClellan and most of his staff went by land.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The Washington special to the New York *Times* says:

"Of the various reports of the movements of the army of the Potomac, the explanation is simply that McClellan stayed till the last, and that the government kept giving prominence to his location, while permitting nothing to be said about that of his army.

"Apprehensions begin to be expressed that the rebels, finding it impossible to pursue McClellan for want of transportation, will suddenly concentrate, by means of their railroads at Pope's front, at Gordonsville, and make a desperate effort to overwhelm them before support can now reach him. No fears are expressed of danger from such a plan, but the probability of its being attempted causes the expectation of a speedy renewal of active work beyond Culpepper.

"It is stated that at the rate the new levies now are moving forward to their destinations, 60,000 reinforcements could be given Pope and McClellan within the present week."

NEW YORK, August 19.—From an official report made by Col. John Clark, aid-de-camp to Major General N. P. Banks, it is shown that the total force of the rebels engaged in the recent battle near Cedar Mountain was 24,913, divided as follows: Infantry, 21,613; cavalry, 2,300; artillery, 1,000.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—The *Bulletin* says a gentleman who left Fortress Monroe last evening, furnishes the following: The army of the Potomac had all arrived at the lower end of the Peninsula without being molested on the way in the slightest degree.

Gen. McClellan, it is understood, was at Williamsburg yesterday morning.

Fitz-John Porter's division which was on the opposite side of the James River has also come down the Peninsula.

Gen. Burnside arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday, and went up James River as far as the Chickahominy, to see how operations were going on. He returned yesterday morning to Fortress Monroe, reporting everything satisfactory.

The weather was cool and delightful and most favorable for the movement of troops.

Most of the gunboats came down the river, but some remain to guard the pontoon bridge across the Chickahominy, over which the army passed on its way down the peninsula.

NEW YORK, August 19.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date of Fortress Monroe, August 17th, says:

When I left Harrison's Bar, yesterday morning, the entire army was moving, and all the transports were *en route* for Fortress Monroe. Nothing was left beyond except a small lot of damaged hay and two old canal boats, which were fired. The army was crossing the Chickahominy yesterday by means of a pontoon bridge 2,000 feet long, formed of upward of a hundred pontoon boats. By personal observation this morning, I find that, with few exceptions, our entire fleet of transports have arrived here. So I may say the entire fleet is safe.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Rumors are current to-day that the rebel General Jackson is coming up the valley to outflank Pope and attack Washington. There is probably no foundation for the report.

From Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, August 19.—Morgan is reported to be at Hartsville, with 1,800 men.

The train that left Bowling Green this morning has arrived. It met the up train from Nashville at Red River, and exchanged passengers.

THE FIGHT AT BATON ROUGE.

The Destruction of the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

Admiral Farragut's Official Report.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The navy department is in receipt of voluminous dispatches from Admiral Farragut, and among them is the following:

FLAG SHIP HARTFORD, BATON ROUGE, August 7, 1862.

SIR: It is one of the happiest moments of my life that I am enabled to inform the department of the destruction of the ram Arkansas, not because I held this iron clad in such terror, but because the community did. On the fourth inst., I sent the Tennessee up to Baton Rouge with provisions for commander Porter and the gunboats stationed at that place. On the night of the fifth, she returned with the information that the enemy had made a combined attack upon Baton Rouge by the ram and two gunboats, the Cobb and Music, and calling for assistance. At daylight the Hartford was under weigh for this place, with orders for the other vessels to follow me as fast as ready.

I arrived here to-day at 12 o'clock, in company with the Brooklyn, Westfield, Clifton, Jackson and Sciota. I had sent the Cayuga up, agreeably to a request of Gen. Butler, in consequence of the guerillas firing into some of his transports. On my arrival I was informed by Com. W. D. Porter that yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, the enemy's forces, under Gen. Breckinridge, attacked Gen. Williams and drove in his pickets. Gen. Williams having had ample warning all was prepared for him. The fight was continued with great energy on both sides until 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by which time the enemy had been driven two or three miles, but unfortunately, the gallant Gen. Williams was killed. Fortunately he had informed lieutenant-commanding Ransom the evening before of his plans, and requested him not to fire a gun until he notified him, and when he did so, our gunboats opened with fine effect, throwing their shell directly in the place. Lieut. Roe says the enemy are still hovering in the rear of Baton Rouge, and that information is received that added to the 6,000 already in the vicinity, 4,000 more are approaching from Manchas, and others from Vicksburg. I keep in constant communication with the commander-in-chief of the troops here, and am ready to open fire whenever and wherever he may desire. Com. Porter says the Arkansas had a crew of 180 men, and mounted ten guns, six eight-inch and four fifty pounder rifles. The gunboat Essex commanded by him mounted seven guns, and had only forty men on duty at the time of our going into action. The following rebel account of the Arkansas is submitted to the secretary of the navy by Admiral Farragut:

FLAG SHIP HARTFORD, NEW ORLEANS, August 10, 1862.

SIR: Since forwarding the reports of Lieutenants Fairfax, Ransom and Roe, we have picked up a number of prisoners from the ram Arkansas, all of whom I have catechised very closely. They agree very well respecting her exit from the Yazoo and her passage of the fleets, and they also agree as to the number of killed and wounded on each of these occasions, making in all eighteen killed and a large number of wounded. At Vicksburg they plated the deck with iron and fortified her with cotton inside. She then came down in command of Lieutenant H. K. Stevens, Lieutenant Brown being sick at Vicksburg and with the intention of making a combined attack with General Breckinridge on Baton Rouge, but her port engine broke down. They repaired it in the course of the day and went out to meet the Essex. The next morning when they saw her coming up, the starboard engine gave way and they ran her ashore, she being unmanageable. They say that when our gunboats were seen coming up and the Essex commenced firing, the captain set the ram on fire and told the crew to run ashore. They also state that the gunboats Webb and Music were sent for to tow her up the river, but that they did not arrive, and neither of them had been seen.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Admiral Farragut, under date of the 10th of August, thus addresses the secretary of the navy:

SIR—I request to inform the department that at the town of Donaldsonville they have pursued a uniform practice of firing upon our steamers passing up and down the river. I sent a message to the inhabitants, that if they did not discontinue this practice I would destroy their town. The last time I passed up to Baton Rouge to the support of the army, I anchored about six miles above Donaldsonville, and heard them firing upon the vessels coming up. In the latter case they made a mistake, and it was so quickly returned that they ran away. The next night they fired upon the St. Charles, I therefore ordered them to send their women and children out of town as I certainly intended to destroy it on my way down to the river, and I fulfilled my promise to a certain extent. I burnt down the hotels and wharf buildings, and also the dwelling house and other buildings of a Mr. Philip Dady, who is said to be a captain of guerillas. He fired upon our men and they chased him off. We also brought off some ten or twelve of his negroes, and supplied ourselves with cattle and sheep from his plantation.

Commander Wainwright died on the 10th inst., after an illness of two weeks.

NEW YORK, August 19.—There was recently a village named Donaldsonville, formerly the capital of Louisiana, on the Mississippi, eighty-two miles above New Orleans, which having become infested with the rebel guerillas, who made a business of firing upon Union boats, even upon transports filled with sick and wounded. The captain of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, on the 9th inst., sent word to have the women and children removed, and the next day Donaldsonville was obliterated by fire.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Question of Intervention in American Affairs.

CAPE RACE, August 19.—The steamship Europa, with Liverpool dates to the 9th and Queenstown to the 10th, passed here yesterday morning.

It is stated that Slidell, in an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, urged the recognition of the southern confederacy. Napoleon is said to have admitted the cogency of the arguments held forth by Slidell in favor of such a course, but said that the greatest barrier to the South had been the objection of England.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech delivered at Sheffield, again advocated no interference in American affairs. Mr. Roebuck also made a speech on the same occasion, but took an opposite view from that of Lord Palmerston, and urged the claims of the confederates to be such as entitled them to a recognition by England.

Another account says that the rebel envoys at Paris and London had demanded the recognition of the Southern confederacy. It is said that England refused the demand, but France has not yet replied.

The Paris Bourse closed very dull on Saturday. Rents were quoted at 68f 25c.

The confederate steamers Merrimac and 290 both succeeded in escaping from the Tuscarora.

Breadstuffs closed quiet but steady on the 19th. Provisions were in active demand, except bacon, which was firm.

Consols closed at 93¼@93⅜ for money. American securities firmer, without quotable change.

It is stated that Garibaldi refuses to obey Victor Emanuel's proclamation. It is also stated that he held a council of war on the 4th, at which it was determined to march on Rome, notwithstanding the remonstrances from Turin. The enthusiasm for Garibaldi in Sicily was tremendous, and it was reported that he would soon be at the head of 50,000 men.

ST. JOHNS, August 19.—An interruption of the Nova Scotia line prevented the transmission of all of the Europa's news last night.

The Persia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th.

The U. S. steamer Tuscarora arrived at Kingston on the 6th.

The *Times*, of Saturday, has an editorial expatiating on the diminutive paper currency in America. In another article it reviews the conduct of America in regard to the commerce of Nassau. It questions the policy of carrying out their powers to their full extent, and says Lord Palmerston is perfectly right in tolerating a claim which it may be hereafter the interest of his own country to enforce.

A grand banquet was given at Sheffield to Lord Palmerston, who in his speech regretted the prevailing distress in the manufacturing districts, but thought all would admit the wisdom of the government in not attempting to relieve that distress by interference.

Mr. Roebuck made a long speech. He had no doubt America would be divided in two, and he thought ultimately into five parts, and forever cease to be the United States. He denounced the conduct of the North as an immoral proceeding, totally incapable of success. [Cries of "No, no." "Yes, yes."] Thus they could never be returned. The war was a mere waste of blood; it was no war against slavery.

Killed and Wounded Officers at Baton Rouge.

NEW YORK, August 19.—A Baton Rouge letter in the *Times* says: "Among the officers killed were lieutenants Latham and Seeley. Lieut. Col. Keith, Maj. Hays, Captains Campbell, Kingsley and Kelton, and Lieuts. Bisted and Byrne were wounded, of the Indiana regiments. Capts. Soule and Bacon, Lieuts. How, Il. Fasset and Ramsey were wounded, of the 6th Michigan.

GEMS FROM A REBEL SOURCE

Items from the Memphis Grenada Appeal.

[From the Appeal of the 13th.]

FROM ARKANSAS.

Information from Arkansas is rather meagre, yet cheering. The outrages of the federals in their passage through the State have aroused the people almost to a man, and a numerous army is now prepared to dispute the further advance of the enemy. Reinforcements from other States have arrived, and Gen. Holmes has assumed command. The ordnance stores have been replenished to the necessary extent, and the commissary department is well supplied from the herds and granaries of the west. Our friends are now sanguine of their ability to check and finally drive Curtis' force from the State.

ANOTHER CALL.

Col. Johnson, of Gen. Price's staff has issued the following call:

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI.

QUITMAN, Miss., Aug. 6.—I am in your midst for the purpose of procuring shoes and *yarn socks* for Gen. Price's army. Some of his veterans—men who have been in six or eight pitched battles and twenty skirmishes—are to-day destitute of these two articles, necessary even in camp, but indispensable when the army takes the field. As this army now guards the gates to the entrance of the Mississippi, preliminary to driving the enemy northward, Gen. Price desires that the patriotic men of this State should furnish the shoes, and her glorious women the yarn socks. If possible, he would like every white woman in the State to knit at least one pair of socks for his army. While I make this appeal, I think it is proper to add, that I do not ask a donation, but am prepared to pay a liberal price for both shoes and yarn socks. I shall be pleased to contract with tanners and shoe manufacturers for shoes now on hand, or to be made hereafter; and will be obliged to any person who will let me know where I can make contracts.

For socks, all yarn, white or colored, of good size and length in the leg and foot, I will pay *seventy-five* cents per pair. They may be sent to me or Dr. France at this place where they will be paid for, or may be left with the station agent of the nearest depot of any of the three railroads now in our possession, and some time soon I will call or send an agent to get them and pay for them.

THOS. C. JOHNSON Aid to Gen. Price.

MORGAN.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* publishes in full the report of Col. Morgan's telegraphic operation, giving a full account of his proceedings during the late tour through Kentucky. The telegraphic line was tapped at various places and important military dispatches intercepted. Col. Morgan was thus kept posted as to the movements of the enemy to capture him. From the last telegraphic station that he visited—Somerset, Kentucky—he sent the following dispatches over his own signature:

SOMERSET, July 22.

George D. Prentice, Louisville:

Good morning, George D. I am quietly watching the complete destruction of all of Uncle Sam's property in this little burg. I regret exceeding that this is the last that comes under my supervision on this route. I expect in a short time to pay you a visit, and wish to know if you will be at home.

All well in Dixie.

JOHN H. MORGAN, Commanding Brigade.

General J. T. Boyle, Louisville:

Good morning Jerry. This telegraph is a great institution. You should destroy it, as it keeps me too well posted. My friend, Ellsworth, has all of your dispatches since the 10th of July on file. Do you wish copies.

JOHN H. MORGAN, Commanding Brigade.

Hon. Geo. W. Dunlap, Washington City:

Just completed my tour through Kentucky—captured seventeen cities, destroyed millions of dollars worth of United States property—passed through your county, but regret not seeing you. We paroled 1,500 federal prisoners.

Your old friend, JOHN H. MORGAN, Commanding Brigade.

EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.—I. An encampment for the rendezvous of State troops is established, to be selected by the quartermaster, in the vicinity of Chattanooga.

Volunteers for twelve months will be received in companies, squads, or as individuals, with the distinct understanding that the governor may, at any time after muster, direct the organization of squads into companies—companies into battalions or regiments. The conditions and terms of service are those prescribed in the acts of the general assembly passed at their session of 1860-'61 and 1862, authorizing the acceptance of a volunteer force for the defence of the State.

II. Colonel Leon Trousdale, of the governor's military staff, will take command of said encampment, and is directed to discharge the duties of commandant thereof. He will report from time to time to the adjutant general of the State; inspect and muster into the service of the State all troops not mustered by other officers, report and return muster rolls and recruiting lists to said office. He will enforce strict discipline, according to the regulations adopted by the State for the government of its armies.

III. Major G. S. Bolling, quartermaster, will make such arrangements and provisions as may become necessary for said State force. He will take charge of all the ordnance stores of the State, and see to the preservation and repair of the State arms, issue them on the order of the adjutant general to whom he will report as to the number and condition now on hand, and as may from time to time receive.

IV. Major Daniel F. Cocke commissary, will make such arrangements and provisions as may become necessary for the subsistence of said State force.

V. Said encampment may, upon order of the adjutant of the State or the commandant thereof, be removed to such point as the public service may require.

VI. The adjutant general of this State will assign and designate temporarily for duty such officers as may become necessary. For such funds as may be required in the organization, supply and subsistence of said force, he will draw upon the bank of Tennessee, and make such other orders as may be necessary in the organization and employment of said troops, ordering them into active service, etc.

VII. Gen. S. R. Anderson will give to the organization of this force such aid and assistance, from time to time, as its proper efficiency may require.

By order of ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor.
W. C. WHITTHORNE, Adjutant General.

[EXTRACT.]

DISTRICT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

General Order No. 30.

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG, Aug. 4, 1862.

II. HEREAFTER, all prisoners taken from the enemy will not be paroled, but sent to Jackson, Mississippi.

By order of Major Gen. EARL VAN DORN.
M. M. KIMMEL, Major and A. A. General.

anll-1w

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Military Activity in Indianapolis—Indiana's Quota to Fill Old Regiments—Appointments.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 18, 1862.

This city is alive with military men. Regiments are constantly arriving and departing. All the railroad transportation that could be made available, has been pressed into service for the transportation of troops. A number of regiments leave to-night.

It will require 22,670 men to fill Indiana's old regiments.

The following appointments have been announced: Francis Crawford, Adjutant of the 85th; Thos. Johnson, Lieutenant Colonel, and Thos. G. Brown, Major of 65th; James J. Porter, Assistant Surgeon of 11th Ind; Barnabas Collins, Quartermaster of 89th; Rodger Martin, Lieutenant Colonel of 68th; Frank Emerson, Lieutenant Colonel of 67th; Albert G. Dennis, Adjutant of 55th; Benj. C. Shaw, Lieutenant Colonel of 68th; R. Williams, Lieutenant Colonel. Solomon D. Kempton, Major, Jas. Lomax, Surgeon, and Noble P. Howard, Assistant Surgeon of 12th; Capt. John M. Obr, Major. Geo. F. Chittenden, Surgeon, and Geo. Codorn, Assistant Surgeon of 16th; Jno. H. Thawast, Assistant Surgeon of 49th; Melvilles C. Topping, Lieutenant Colonel, Wm. Conklin, Major, E. P. Snotwood, Surgeon, and Jno. H. Tarkin, Assistant Surgeon of 71st, and C. P. Rodman, Adjutant of the 86th.

The Defences of Harper's Ferry.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

HARPER'S FERRY, Aug. 14, 1862.

Whatever may be the result of the campaign in Central Virginia, you may rest assured that Harper's Ferry will not fall into the hands of the rebels again. Since the last rebel raid formidable intrenchments have been thrown up covering the entire rear of the village. Several 100-pounders are mounted on the Maryland Heights, opposite, which command the country for miles around. In stating this, I make known no contraband intelligence, for it is nothing more than the rebels have learned to their sorrow. When Jackson chased Gen. Banks up the Valley, it was one of these big guns which brought him to a halt. He had approached to within a mile and a half of the village, his skirmishers occupying Bolivar Heights, when our artillerymen let fly the grape and canister so thickly that he was compelled to beat a hasty retreat, leaving guns, commissary stores, and the bodies of several dead secesh. A farmer living in the vicinity informs us that a single shell bursting in a building near him extinguished eleven rebels. The 5th New York artillery boys manage their "long toms" splendidly; word coming not long since that four secesh cavalry had taken up their abode in a schoolhouse four miles from here, they brought one of their pets to bear upon it, and when the smoke cleared away no school-house was to be seen. One evening last week a rebel signal light appeared among the thickets of London Heights, opposite the Shenandoah. The loud roar of cannon awoke everybody at midnight; and we learned on the following morning that the artillerymen had brought down the signal light, and with it the gable end of the building over which it was suspended.

A Guerilla Chief Killed.

BALTIMORE, August 19.—A dispatch from Gen. Kelley, of Cumberland, says that his pickets were fired on at Romney Road yesterday afternoon, and one man mortally wounded. A force sent in pursuit overtook a party of bushwhackers near North River Mills, attacked them and killed the notorious guerilla Bob Edwards. The rest escaped.

The Late Gen. Williams and the Western Troops.

Speak no evil of the dead is a rule always to be followed, save where it contravenes justice to the living. The late Gen. Thomas Williams at Baton Rouge, is an instance of this class. His censure yet remains on gallant Western men and officers imprisoned by his tyrannical orders. There are evidences that in his death the service has lost nothing. The New Orleans correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* writing under date of the 5th, says of this officer:

The associate general in the division is Gen. Thomas Williams, whose headquarters is at Baton Rouge. I am sorry to say that I have never heard a warm or even kindly word said of this commander. It is represented that he is a martinet of the severest kind—that he has no apparent knowledge of men particularly, or of human nature abstractly—which is certainly true, if he drills his men according to the endurance of human nature in milder or less enervating climates than prevails in this sickly country of Louisiana. I am told that on one occasion, after a heavy drill, putting his men through exercise for hours, under a hot sun, with knapsacks and all the accoutrements, that several men eventually died from the over-exertion, and in one instance a man died ere he could reach the hospital. The consequence is that there is a great want of available men in Gen. Williams' brigade. This conduct reminds me of the English officer in the Indian rebellion, who on a march lost nearly a whole company by apoplexy, because he would not let his soldiers take off their glazed leather stocks they had been accustomed to wear in the snows of Canada. I profess to be too good a disciplinarian myself to write current rumors one hears from subordinates about camps, of officers, but I feel justified in saying what I do, from the fact that there are now in this city, under arrest, some of the officers of Gen. Williams' brigade. Among them are Col. H. E. Paine, of the 4th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Clarke (acting colonel), Major Bacon, Capt. Griffin and Capt. Wheeler, all of the 6th Michigan. Col. Paine's offense is refusing to turn negroes out of his camp. The Michigan officers are under arrest for refusing to give up their quarters to another regiment, before other quarters were prepared for the removed regiment.

The causes given for these arrests are of course merely the crystalizing of complaints and irritations that commenced at Ship Island. There appears to be an "irrepressible conflict" between the officers and men and Gen. Williams. I do not say why, but it exists, and is, in my opinion, fast destroying the efficiency of the brigade, a misfortune that, these times, cannot be too much regretted.

TRADE AND TRAVEL OF THE SEASON.

A Notable Exhibit.

[From the New York Times, 18th.]

The railway traffic and canal trade of the present summer months continue to attract notice from the very large and almost uniform increase which they exhibit over the active business of last season. We have already referred to the prospect of nearly $2,000,000 increase before the close of navigation on the tolls of the New York State canals, affording a gross income of five or five and a half millions of dollars. We have now the July returns of traffic over eighteen of the New York and Western railway lines, which show an average increase over last year of *forty-two per cent.* Since these returns were made up, various weekly reports of the first week's business over the western lines have been received, indicating a large gain for the month, although the labor of the great harvest in the West and the scarcity of laborers have caused some delay in sending forward the old supplies of grain. The summer passenger travel over the New York lines, both in July and August, has materially improved over the last season, while the pressure of the freight business, particularly from the West, and some increase in the price of labor employed on the roads, have induced a further advance in the rates of charges. The following table of July returns is compiled for reference, with the gain on each line over July of last year:

	July 1862	vs. July 1861.	Gain.
N. Y. Central	$748,000*	$523,000	$225,000
Erie Railway	587,000	372,706	214,294
Hudson River	159,768	114,804	44,964
Buffalo and Erie	58,180	56,413	1,767
Harlem	101,857	93,802	8,055
Michigan Central	173,188	123 377	49,811
Michigan Southern	181,000	126,000	55,000
Chi. & Rock Island	114 057	88,993	25,059
Burl'n & Quincy	220,210	169,465	50,755
Galena & Chicago	190 971	145,389	45 582
Illinois Central	249,929	189,279	60,550
Ft. Wayne & Chi	245,628	181,439	65,189
Mil & P. du Chien	108,721	107,116	1 605
Toledo & Wabash	115,204	91,464	23 740
Cleve. & Toledo	69,938	56 134	13,804
Alton & St. Louis	89,215	73 474	15,741
Chi. & Northwest'n	93,859	76,897	16,962
Rome & Watertown	36 255	30,277	5,978
Total on 18 lines	$3,542,987	$2,424,027	$1,118,960

Increase, 42 ₩ cent.
*Not official.

The Late Battle Field.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

ON THE RAPIDAN, August 15, 1862.

To-day I have ridden up from Culpepper Court House, having crossed the battle field and gathered some facts from which, I think, I can estimate approximately the Union losses. The figures have been set by some of the papers at 1,500. I believe they will exceed twice that number in the two divisions directly involved. Here are my data:

Williams' division, on our right, lost one-half of its officers and men in killed, wounded and missing! Crawford's brigade going into action with eighty-six commissioned officers and 1,769 enlisted men, and coming out with fifty-five commissioned officers and 811 enlisted men minus. Gordon's brigade fared but little better.

Augur's division, on our left, opposed by rebel troops under Gen. Branch, of North Carolina, went into battle with 3,700 men, and retired in the evening with a total loss of over 1,100, or about forty per cent. of the whole.

The rebel losses are immense, probably quite as heavy as ours—the horrible accuracy of our artillery reaping more than Ewell's trap caught. They, however, took much the larger number of prisoners.

For the forces engaged and the time occupied, this is unquestionably the most severe battle of the war. The ratio of killed to wounded was fearfully and unusually great.

One of the rebel prisoners—a major of a Mississippi regiment—states that if our side had not made the attack as and when it did, Jackson would, himself, have made it within half an hour.

"Stonewall" was confident and eager. He made a boastful speech to his men on Saturday morning—so prisoners say—promising to lead them straight to Washington, and swearing that night to sleep in Calpepper. His ability was not equal to his plans, for after striking a bloody blow, and almost annihilating one of our divisions, he is a fugitive from justice, flying toward Richmond, and burning the bridges behind him.

The rebels threw their dead into ditches and pits, and as I rode across the field to-day, many arms and legs protruded from the shallow graves, and, in some cases, bodies lay almost wholly above ground, sickening witnesses of the barbarism of war, especially of a war of treason.

The Movement of McClellan.

[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1862.

A great movement has certainly been progressing for some time past in McClellan's division.

The movement of Gen. McCall's division to Aquia Creek is simply a *feint*. McClellan will turn up somewhere else—perhaps further South.

It is known, now, that there is a strong rebel force on the Penensula in McClellan's rear, and, if he has not left Harrison's Landing, he is in great danger.

Military men say he has gone to Newbern, to strike in the rear. This is hardly probable. It would take eighty locomotives and sixteen hundred cars to move his force. They could not be secured at Newbern.

The public must rest until the Richmond papers arrive, when they will be duly informed.

M. D. L.

Arrival of Distinguished Illinoisans at the Capital.

[Washington Dispatch N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1862.

Mr. Isaac Keyes, deputy marshal of Illinois, has arrived here, in charge of the following state prisoners: Amos Green, a prominent lawyer of Paris, Ill., charged with writing incendiary articles in opposition to the war. He has been paroled and is going home to encourage enlistments. He says he did not intend to infringe any law. Also Michael Mehaffy and Frank Odell, publishers of the paper at Paris who printed the paper, were also arrested. Henry Davis, a farmer at Mount Auburn, Christian county, Illinois, for giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. Dr. A. B. Hewitt, of Sangamon county, Illinois, for secreting prisoners and discouraging enlistments. J. W. Smith, an adventurer, for inventing a torpedo for blowing up engines on railroads, an infernal machine of great destructiveness; he is a man of sixty-five or seventy years of age, and calls himself the Wandering Jew. No one knows where he is from or who he is only that he has been detected by his correspondence and acts as an emissary and spy of the rebels. The railroad engineers at the State line between Illinois and Indiana were much incensed against Smith, and threatened to lynch him, but the officers ordered the train forward ahead of time and brought him along. All of the above, except Green, are confined at the old capital prison.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Two cargoes of cotton, some 800 bales, being those of the captured schooners Magnolia and Andromeda, were sold at auction to-day, bringing $166,000.

Under instructions from the State Department, passports are granted to persons liable to draft, who desire to go abroad, on executing a bond with sufficient security, to perform military duty, or furnish a substitute.

Political Intelligence.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Col. J. R. Goodman, of Marion, was nominated for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District in convention assembled here to-day on the first formal ballot.

Congressional Nomination.

TOLEDO, August 19.—The Union convention here to-day unanimously nominated M. R. Waitel, of this city, to represent this district in Congress.

No Interruption to Travel.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA,
GENERAL OFFICE, BUFFALO, Aug. 14 1862.

The impression seems to prevail that in ...

JULIUS MOVIUS, Gen'l Agent.

The Post-office Change Notes are being printed and will be out about the 1st of September. It is decided to issue five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cent notes only. They will be about three inches long by 1 5-8 inches wide, and beautifully engraved. They will be delivered to the public in sheets.

A sheet of 5-cent notes will be	$1.00
A sheet of 10-cent notes will be	2.00
A sheet of 25-cent notes will be	4.00
A sheet of 50-cent notes will be	8.00

The auction sale of unclaimed freight and baggage of the American Express office, commences this morning at 9½ o'clock, at No. 98 Randolph street, by Gilbert & Sampson, auctioneers.

DIED.

In this city, on Monday, the 18th inst., NELLIE WALKER, daughter of W. and L. H. Barry, aged two years.

In Chicago, on the morning of the 18th inst., at ten minutes after 2, ELLEN T. DICKSON, only child of Mrs. Wm. H. Dickson, aged 1 year and 11 months.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A situation in a Wholesale Grocery House, as Salesman or Book-Keeper. References given. Address "W. H. M.," P. O. Box 3823, Chicago. au20-t735-1t

WANTED—By a young man from the East, a situation as Salesman in some good business house. If desired, could loan his employer a few hundred dollars upon satisfactory security. Address "A. A. B.," at this office. au20-t736-3t

WANTED—A good second-hand Express or Grocer's Wagon for CASH. Address Post Office Box 3566, stating price and where it can be seen. au20-t737-1t

WANTED—A healthy Wet Nurse. Apply at 98 South Clark street. Said Nurse must be healthy, and give good references. au20-t746-1t

WANTED—A gentleman and his wife desire to engage board with a private family or with some family where there are but few boarders. Room and bedroom furnished. Location five or ten minutes walk from Central Depot. Address "E," at this office, stating terms. au20-t749-3t

WANTED—An Ambrotypist. Apply to or address, with terms, RHOADS & CO., southeast corner of Lake and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. au20-t748-3t

WANTED—A first rate Cook to go in the First Board of Trade Regiment. Address Post Office Box 170, stating qualification, amount of pay expected and references. au20-t740-3t

WANTED—A steady respectable Girl, for housework. Must be a good washer and ironer. Such a girl can find a comfortable home. No washing, and only two in the family. Inquire at 303 West Washington street, corner of Green, or 61 Lasalle street. T. M. BURKITT. au20-t744-3t

TO RENT—Until first of May next, four or five handsome unfurnished rooms, with east view to the Lake, situated on Wabash avenue, five or six minutes ride on the cars from the Post Office. Rooms on second floor, convenient to water, &c., &c. Address Post Office Box 1373. aug20-t742-3t

POSTPONEMENT OF THE MECHANICS INSTITUTE FAIR.—The Directors, in view of the all absorbing and increasing interest occasioned by the present state of public affairs engrossing the mind of the people, the execution of all matters of minor importance, have determined to postpone their exhibition to a more propitious season.
JOHN M. VAN OSDEL, Pres't.
au20-t741-3t

CHURCH CHOIR.—Wanted, four or five young ladies, with good voices, and also, six boys, between the ages of 13 and 15 years, who desire instruction by a competent Professor, or are sufficient for Sunday services. Apply to Rev. E. B. TUTTLE, 95 North Franklin street. au20-t747-1w

LOST—Three grey Flannel Soldiers' Shirts on Tuesday forenoon, in going to Camp Douglas. As they belong to a poor man it is hoped the finder will return to Rev. E. B. TUTTLE, at the City Mission, No. 95 North Franklin street. au20

FOR SALE—At Shelton & Tuttle's Eastern Carriage Repository, on Market street, near Washington street, one second hand Top Buggy, in good order; also, one second-hand Rockaway. Cheap for cash. au20-t722-3t

A HOUSE FOR LEASE AT $30 per month and furniture for sale—on Michigan avenue. Address Post Office Box 2780. au20-t707-3t

LYONS FEMALE COLLEGE. A first-class boarding school exclusively for young ladies. Next session will open on the 3d of September. This Institution has been conducted on a liberal scale of expenditure, in one of the most pleasant and healthy situations in the West; has a full corps of faithful teachers, and will meet all reasonable expectations of its patrons. For Catalogues and other information, address Rev. GEORGE MOORE, President, Lyons, Iowa. au20-t725-3t

BIDDLE HOUSE, DETROIT, On Jefferson avenue, having a front of 400 feet. Its location is delightful and accommodations unsurpassed. It has been enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner. The table will be bountifully supplied and the best attention given. au20-t721-2m J. & A. B. TABER, Proprietors.

MULES FOR SALE—A first-rate good sized pair of Mules, two Wagons and Harness for sale. Can be seen at No. 45 south Halsted street, West Side, or address "A. D.," Tribune Office. au20-t726-3t

NOTICE.—Bishoprick's Infallible Baking Powder Wagon has been discontinued on account of our Agent going to the War. Grocers and all persons can be supplied with the INFALLIBLE BAKING POWDER at the Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 180 Washington street, (down stairs.) au20-t724-3t

FOR SALE—61 Bbls. and 35 Bags Fresh Liverpool Salt. Apply to D. W. WEBB, No. 1 Dole's Building. au20-t728-3t

BOARDING.—Board and a pleasant suit of rooms can be obtained for a gentleman and his wife in a first class private house by addressing "S. S. P.," P. O. Box 4322. au20-t733-3t

BOARDING.—Mrs. H. A. Skaats, No. 86 Adams street, will receive a limited number of day boarders. Early application will secure two very pleasant sleeping rooms. au20-t735-6t

ESTATE OF ASHLEY GILBERT, DECEASED—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Ashley Gilbert, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement to the October term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of October, A. D. 1862.
MARIA GILBERT, Administratrix.
Chicago, Aug. 19th, 1862. au20-t734-4w

CHILD LOST.—Bridget Amelia O'Malley, a little girl two-and-a-half years of age, fair haired, green eyes, bare headed, wore a dark merino dress and a pink apron, bare-footed, with a scar on her right foot, strayed from her home on Indiana street, near Peyton, this morning. Whoever can give any information as to her whereabouts, will much relieve her afflicted parents by leaving such information at No. 77 Indiana street. THOMAS O'MALLEY. au20-t730-1t

FOR SALE.—I will sell my house, 208 Wabash Avenue, With or without Furniture, very low for cash, or good paper drawing interest. C. H. BECKWITH. au20-t731-1w

FOR BUFFALO.—The splendid Steamer "RACINE," Will leave the Illinois Central Railroad Dock Wednesday, Aug. 20th, at 8 P. M., FOR BUFFALO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. For tickets and staterooms, apply to L. BRADLEY, No. 12 South Water street, only authorized agent. au20-t731-1t

J. S. WILLS & BROTHER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Office, Room No. 4 Pomeroy's Building, South Water street, near corner of Clark street. REFERENCES—Woodruff & Co., New York; Devries, Stephens & Co., Baltimore; Crow, McCreery & Co., St. Louis; D. A. January & Co., St. Louis; C. A. Ammon & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wm. Wheeler, &c.; G. C. Cook & Co., &c. JOHN S. WILLS. JAMES G. WILLS. W. M. WILLS. au20-t733-1m

J. H. DUNHAM'S SUGAR COMMISSION AGENCY.

Prices this day for the Single Barrel and Upwards:

Crushed, Pow'd and Granulated Sugar	13½
New York White Coffee Sugar, A	11⅞
" " " " (A)	11⅝
" " " " B	11½
" " " " C	11¼
New York Yellow Coffee Sugar, C	10⅝

Chicago, August 18th, 1862. J. H. DUNHAM.

BATHING APPARATUS.—Hip, Sitz, Plunge, Infant and Foot Bath Tubs, at VAN SCHAACK'S, No. 6 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

New Advertisements.

DENTAL DEPOT, ENLARGED ROOMS.

Dental Chairs, Footstools, Cranes, Lathes, Rolling Mills, Furnaces Vulc. Machines and Material, Galvanic Batteries, Dental Cases and Locks, Blow Lamps, Gold and Tin Foils, Cements, Gold, Silver and Platina Plate and Wire, Gum and Armstrong and S. S. White's Teeth.

And every other article used by the Profession, constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices.

J. H. REED & CO., 144 & 146 Lake Street. au20-t783-1t

CLOTHES WRINGERS. THE BEST NOW IN USE, WITH Solid Rubber Rollers, SELF-ADJUSTING. LEVER POWER PRESSURE, Easily worked and durable. For sale Wholesale and Retail. By E. PECK, Agent for Illinois, 78 Lake street, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circular and Terms. au20-t720-1m

CHINESE AND JAPANESE MUSEUM. Including the Wonders of the World.

Exhibition of the Oriental Museum, at the spacious store, 56 Dearborn street, nearly opposite the Tremont House and three doors from the Evening Journal Office. It is not on record in Chicago of a collection of the kind. Thousands of curiosities never before presented in this country, and the only general collection in the United States. It is impossible, by any written description, to convey an adequate idea of the numerous lots which compose this Museum. For other particulars, see Circulars. Admission, adults 25 cts; children, 10 cts; a family of six, $1; literary institutions, 10 cts for each member. The Lectures will be found both amusing and instructive, relating to the customs and habits of this extraordinary people, with their manufactures, that cannot be imitated by any other nation, samples of which can be seen in the above Museum.

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BLAKEMAN & MASON, 21 Murray Street, New York. (Old stand of Platt, Oakley & Co.,) WILL PUBLISH, AUGUST 25th, THE ORPHEUS C. KERR PAPERS, Giving an account of the operations of CAPT. BOB SHORTY, CAPT. VILLIAM BROWN, ESKEVIRE, And the MACKEREL BRIGADE, WITH AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR, showing that he was born of respectable parents in a New England village, and how he was brought down to living in Washington, with much other additional matter never before published.

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PROPOSALS FOR COAL. Sealed Proposals will be received at the County Agent's office until noon on Thursday, the 21st day of August, 1862, to furnish Cook County with 300 TONS (more or less) OF BITUMINOUS COAL, screened and free from dirt and dust, equal to best of Briar Hill. About 250 to 250 tons of the same to be delivered at the Court House, the balance will be taken from the yard. Also, 60 tons Anthracite Coal, screened and free from dust and dirt, (range size,) will be taken from the yard. Bids to specify the particular kind of Coal offered. The Coal to be delivered at such times during the winter as required by the county. The county reserves the right to accept or reject any proposal or to reject all proposals. Bids to be directed to GEORGE F. HANSEN, County Agent. au15-t640-3t

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Miscellaneous.

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TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES AND SAD IRONS IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advances, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without adding transportation. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., my26-1stp 52 Lake street Chicago.

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POPE & SLOCUM, 122 South Clark Street, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN KEROSENE LAMPS AND FIXTURES. Carbon Oils of Best Brands. With increased facilities, we believe surpassed by no house in our line, we invite the attention of country dealers to our well selected stock of the above goods. Having bought largely before the recent advance in prices East, we can offer inducements to all who have purchased East. "Dithridge's" XX Lamp Chimneys that will stand the heat and frost, always on hand. Get the genuine.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO. AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING And Hose. NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS GOING EAST. GEN'L AGENT'S OFFICE, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, Foot of South Water street. CHICAGO, August 16th, 1862. Arrangements have been made by this Company by which all through passengers, holding THROUGH TICKETS, And having their Baggage Checked through to points beyond Canada, Are permitted to pass Detroit and over the Great Western Road, subject only to the same examination as travelers now are upon all routes passing from one State to another. H. E. SARGENT, General Agent. au18-t672-3t

ARMY CLOTHING.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 18th day of August instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of Uniforms for the DRAFTED MILITIA of the State of Illinois. The Materials will be furnished by the United States. Samples of the work and workmanship required can be seen at this office. The number of suits proposed complete, (to consist of Overcoats, Frock Coats and Pants) should be stated and the price for each suit. The clothing is to be made in the State of Illinois. All bids to be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and accompanied with the written names of two responsible sureties. The advertiser reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the bids, if not satisfactory. J. A. POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A. Assistant Quartermaster's Office, U. S. A., Chicago, Illinois, August 18th, 1862.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, DRUGGISTS, ELECTROPLATERS and all others requiring pure CHLORIDE OF GOLD and NITRATE OF SILVER, can be supplied by BRADEY & MAHNKE, Analytical, Consulting and Manufacturing Chemists. Cash paid for Gold and Silver waste. Photographers' and Electro Platers' residues refined. Potassa and Adulterations detected. Ores, Soils, Minerals and other substances chemically examined. Chicago Assay Office, No. 10 Custom House Place. Post Office Box 3717. au15-t630-1m

SOMETHING NEW.—The business community in the vicinity of the Richmond House are informed that they can get an 11 o'clock LUNCH set for them daily in the Richmond House saloon. And everything in the way of Wines, Liquors or Cigars will there be at all times.

ICE BOXES, REFRIGERATORS, Water Coolers, Pitchers, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Pitchers and Ice Cream Moulds, at VAN SCHAACK'S.

FRUIT JARS, in Glass, Earthen and Tin, for sale by VAN SCHAACK, No. 6 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1862.

THE DRAFT.

A false and injurious impression still continues to prevail as to the nature and office of the draft, and its product is compared with that enrolled by spontaneous patriotism in volunteering. The latter is admirable and not to be overprized as a token of the loyalty of citizens to the State, but the latter is even more than that. It marks the reliance of the government upon the citizens. One is like the burst of generous enthusiasm in the shape of subscriptions, the other the steady and unfailing fountain of the public tax. What public improvement can be safely left to the former, let the experience of all our communities show. Even in the times of peace, now weak and defective the voluntary system would stand, compared with the plan born of long experience and custom, which gives us the tax gatherer and his strict list exempting none, visiting all alike. Or how would the war debt now accruing be borne, were it dependant upon popular enthusiasm in the form of voluntary subscription? What would be the effect in Wall Street, and where would stocks so upborne be quoted or dealt in?

We have, by delaying the draft, and by the odium cast upon it as a system, distorted and misappreciated its value, and community cannot be too soon educated to a better and sounder view. Here before us lies a paper, loyal and earnest, and evidently well sustained in what we know to be an enlightened and liberal community in one of the older seaboard states. And yet it has a labored article, aimed to incite volunteering by heaping odium on the draft. "The drafted soldier," it says, "will be the dog and despised among his fellow soldiers in the army, the menial and the recipient of low and infamous orders and duties,"—and so on for a column. We deprecate all this. But we equally deprecate the system openly pursued as a policy of holding the draft *in terrorem* over our communities. It was seen and known to be inevitable long ago. If it is a sound rule not to abuse a bridge which has carried one safe over, it is still a better one not to abuse a bridge by which you must cross. Far better smooth the way to the policy that is inevitable, and accept it with all the advantages of eagerness and early endorsement.

It will do no harm now to write it, now that the paying of bounties has ceased, that they never should have been paid at all. It will be written down in the history of this war as an oversight, that when once our noble volunteer army took the field a year ago, the draft should have at once given us a reserve, to which our commanders could look to keep their regiments full. We should then have had only two classes of men in service, the volunteers who rallied to the first call of the country, and the drafted men representing the sure sources of the power of the Government. We have now, and not to the advantage of either the first or last class, an intermediate grade of men called out by bounties, these sums varying in amount, and of bad effect, from the inevitable consequences of comparison and invidiousness, among our troops.

We do not write this in a fault finding spirit, but to note down the lesson as learned by community, at an immense tuition fee. Bounties have added largely to the burdens of community, without having added a tithe in the direction which should be the sole and only care of community, the care for those the soldier in service leaves behind him, since the pay and care of the soldier himself is the duty of the Government. The draft will give us better men, for it calls for picked men, and will accept no other. Let no man really disabled by lack of physical soundness take anxiety to himself lest his condition be not an exemption. It is the care of the Government that all such be excluded, and that for public reasons. There will be no eluding and slurring over infirmities, too usual in the inspections of volunteers. We shall have a sounder body of troops than can be collected in any other way, in numbers sufficient to answer the purposes of the Government at this time. Let us as citizens understand this thing better, and let the Government have the fullest confidence that the people are alive to every demand of this crisis. Arm our troops with a policy as they take the field, push forward the fresh legions, bearing with them a purpose to use every means to our success God has stored up in the institutions of the rebels, and the war will end gloriously for the country and the destinies of humanity.

GEN. GRANT AND COTTON.

Gen. Grant, it will be recollected, issued, some time since, an order forbidding the purchase of cotton and paying for it with specie. This policy has been revoked by a later order of the War Department, who think it best not simply to remove obstacles in the way of the purchase and exportation of cotton, but even to encourage and increase the trade in that important staple by all means in their power. The reasons which control the government at Washington, and also those which actuated General Grant in publishing his prohibitory order, are very easily explained. Gen. Grant saw clearly that to permit the rebels to exchange cotton for specie was to furnish them with the means of securing the necessary supplies, arms, and munitions of war, that it would be impossible for them to get without the money. With the gold for which they have sold their cotton, they buy arms at Nassau, and other supplies absolutely essential to them, and which it seems almost impossible for them to procure save with the specie they get from the buyers of cotton. Particularly is this the case as regards salt, the supply of which indispensable article of food is short in the rebel States, but which they manage to smuggle in after they have been provided with means of purchasing it in the British Islands by the gold of our traders in cotton. Without salt the rebels could not cure or save their bacon, and it is beyond a doubt true that if the rebel armies are well supplied with plenty of finely cured bacon hereafter, it will be because through the order of the War Department they have been able to turn their cotton into good salt meat. It may be true that the rebels cannot eat their cotton by the yard, but they can eat it by the pound and barrel, and gain strength and courage from it, after it has been transformed through the policy at Washington and the gold of the cotton traders, into well cured sides of bacon, and the best of mess and prime pork.

In this view of the case, salt has been pronounced by some soldiers, who knew what they were talking about, as much contraband of war as powder. It cannot be denied that to furnish the rebels with salt is to furnish them with means of sustaining their treason and strengthening their cause, fully as essential as powder and ball. One of the first things to be done, in order to subdue the rebellion, is to cut them off from the external world, to which they look for all their supplies. The Southern country is more dependent than almost any other upon foreign nations for indispensable articles of food and clothing. One of the surest ways to cripple its strength and make the task to subdue it an easy one, is to put an end to its trade with every other people, for it must depend upon this trade for its supplies. Hence it is that so much pains and expense have been undertaken to maintain a close and rigid blockade of all the Southern ports, and it is not unreasonable to ask why all this expenditure of money, care and power in enforcing the blockade to keep all trade away from the Atlantic seaports, if the great rivers of the west and the channels of intercourse from the North, that lead into the very heart of the rebellion, are allowed to be filled with an always invigorating and stimulating current of trade, however shallow. Everybody knows that to cut off the trade of an enemy is a sure way to weaken him. Then why does the War Department insist upon supplying the South with gold for cotton?

The reason is that England wants cotton; her people are hungering and starving for lack of it. There is danger, they say, of disorder and insurrection, in England, because our atrocious war has stopped their cotton supply, closed their mills, and turned loose thousands of famishing and desperate operatives. England must have cotton to feed her starving poor; she must have it, perhaps, to prevent revolution. It is this war which has taken away from her a staple so essential to both her prosperity and peace, and she may claim the right of intervention to end the war, restore her supply of cotton, and secure herself against great and threatening dangers. Hence it is that our government is so desirous to buy all the cotton it can; and does not hesitate to pay gold for it, though it knows that the gold will forthwith reappear in the form of supplies for the rebel army, glitter in their bayonets, and crash through Union ranks in balls and shells. That is bad enough all men know, but it is deemed not so bad as intervention.

When the reckoning is hereafter made of all the wrong and injury England has wrought us in this war; of the money she has cost us; the torment and torture she has inflicted upon us; the sickness and wounds, and deaths she has caused us; the great aid and comfort she has given the traitors, and the many heavy and foul blows she has struck us, they too shall not be forgotten.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAMS.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, noticing the death of Brig. Gen. Thomas Williams, says:

"The report of Gen. Williams' death may be true, and if it is it will cause little lamentation. He was utterly detested by his men, and if they fought under him at all it was because they loved their country more than they hated him, and greater love than that no men can have for their country, for Williams had the most winning way to make men hate him that we ever heard of."

"*Nil de mortuis nisi bonum*" is a maxim which does not apply to Gen. Williams among the friends of the Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana soldiers whose misfortune it was to be placed under him at Baton Rouge. We have received letters from the 4th Wisconsin and 6th Michigan Regiments, written by as brave, truthful and intelligent men as ever were mustered into their country's service, setting forth the most shameful, disloyal, barbarous and cowardly conduct on the part of General Williams. His whole soul was enlisted in the business of saving slavery with the Union, if possible, but saving slavery at all hazards. Since the battle of Baton Rouge we have seen a copy of official specifications, embracing charges of the gravest character, preferred against Gen. Williams by nearly all the regimental officers in his brigade. Among them is a charge that he (Williams) gave a pass through his lines to a notorious rebel, who had declared, on the steamer Laurel Hill, in the presence of Gen. Williams and a number of his officers, that there were no Union men in New Orleans, that there never would be any, that he and they would fight the federal government again on the first opportunity, and much more of like jargon. If this scoundrel did not make use of his pass to obtain information for Breckinridge and Van Dorn, to enable them to destroy the federal army and kill Williams himself, he surely wasted a glorious opportunity. It was Gen. Williams' habit to denounce the Western troops under his command, with outrageous profanity, as thieves and vagabonds, and to say that if he could have his way he would send them all to Ship Island to work on the fortifications till the end of the war. This fact is also set forth in the specifications. It is not improbable that a Union bullet sealed his fate.

Fifth District Republican Congressional Convention.

The Republican voters of the several counties composing the Fifth Congressional District, and all other citizens who sincerely desire that liberty and Union shall be preserved, the laws enforced, rebellion put down, and the general government upheld, are requested to hold county conventions and select delegates to attend a Republican Convention for said district, to be held at the city of Galesburg, on Tuesday, the 16th day of September, 1862, at 11 o'clock a. m. The number of delegates each county will be entitled to under the basis established by the central committee is as follows:

Peoria	18	Knox	15
Stark	5	Marshall	7
Putnam	3	Bureau	14
Henry	13		

E. EMERY, Peoria Co.,
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J. A. WARREN, Marshall Co.,
G. W. FOOTE, Henry Co.,
D. LAWRENCE, Stark county,
Rep. Congressional Committee.

The La Crosse Battery at Cumberland Gap.

The La Crosse *Republican* publishes the following private letter from a soldier in the battery raised at that place:

CUMBERLAND GAP, August 9, 1862.

DEAR PARENTS:—The only news is (and I presume you have or will read the account of, before you receive this letter) that the La Crosse Battery has had a fight, although they ran several narrow escapes, they came out all sound, and not a man in the battery is killed or hurt. They have been five days drawing it on, and have finally seen the elephant. We all had a hand in, and the battery cut ud secesh awfully. It would take me all day to give you a description of every scene. Our boys did some good shooting, as we could see the rebels fall by the dozen at every shot. The loss must be great on their side—ours is small compared to theirs. I don't think our loss will come up to 200.

The Right Answer.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 12th publishes the following item under the head of "Wilful Ignorance:"

"An officer who accompanied to this city the soldiers of Pope's command who were captured in the skirmish on Friday, says that he inquired of one of the Yankee officers of the party whether he had read the proclamation of president Davis, and the order of the Adjutant-General with reference to the treatment they were to receive. They promptly replied that *their business was to obey orders, and not to read the proclamations of Jeff. Davis.*"

Condition of things in Northern Mississippi.

Northern Mississippi is, to-day, experiencing the worst and most unhappy results of the conscript rebellion. It is represented to us that all men in that region who did not volunteer in the rebel service, and who are capable of bearing arms, have been forced into the rebellion under the odious and infamous Jeff. Davis-Confederate conscript act. Fortunately for some poor fellows, they, with the greatest difficulty, effected their escape from the clutches of the rebel-secession mobs who are disgracing history with their names, and deeds of crime which will be handed down to posterity, stigmatized with all the iniquities and enormities which may stamp the pages of infamy. With the anger, wrath and fury of maddened demons, they threaten summary punishment against all the fugitives, who, actuated by a love of liberty and hatred of oppression, have escaped from their despotic reign. A peaceable citizen of that troublous and afflicted country comes to Memphis, and, returning to his home and his family, when almost in sight of his wife and children, before he is permitted to see them—those nearest and dearest to him—he is set upon by those savage hell-hounds of savage warfare, violently seized, brutally dragged off, and forced into armed rebellion against the government and flag of his country and his choice. The cotton-burners and property-destructionists have acted well their part, and now starvation and nakedness stare the innocent and the helpless in the face, but, thanks to providential aid, the advance of the grand Union army will, ere long, show its strength there, oust the oppressors, and re-establish order and peace, when Union and prosperity will resume their sway.—*Memphis Union Appeal.*

A Macoupin County Traitor Arrested.

Yesterday morning, considerable excitement was created by the arrest, by a deputy U. S. Marshal, of P. L. Reeder, Esq., who lives some nine or ten miles west of Carlinville. We do not know upon what particular charge he was arrested, but something may be inferred from remarks like the following, which he made to the marshal and bystanders after his arrest:

"You worked it d——d sharp, Mr. marshal. If I had known you was coming five minutes beforehand, 500 men couldn't have arrested me."

"I haint done anything, *except to drill a company to resist a draft.*"

Mr. R. was taken to Springfield. If certain reports are true, there are others who ought to have a free ride to Springfield.—*Carlinville Free Democrat.*

Opening of the Railroad to Savanna.

The Racine and Mississippi Railroad was opened to Savanna last Thursday, and a large excursion party passed over it that day. They were entertained both at Savanna and Sabula, and the excursion is spoken of as a pleasant one. In the "fancy times" this event would have created an excitement, but as a substantial fact affecting business relations, it is equally important now as then. Savanna has finally become the terminus of a railroad between the lakes and the Mississippi.—*Galena Advertiser.*

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Another Repulse near Lexington—Emancipation of Slaves belonging to Rebel Missourians—Active Operations in North Missouri—Affairs in Western Missouri—A Visit to Mrs. Sterling Price—Arrest of a Brother of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston—Guerilla Camps near the City, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, August 18, 1862.

This city is somewhat excited to-day by reports of another fight, in which our troops have been severely defeated, near Lexington. Last night's train from Sedalia brought several parties to town who are full of pretended news giving details of the fight. All information at headquarters is denied, and an attempt has been made to hush up the matter. A dispatch arrived yesterday for the associated press, giving a few particulars, but before it was delivered an order was received from Gen. Totten, at Jefferson City, to suppress it. From various sources, however, it has transpired that the fight took place west of Warrensburgh, in Johnson county, and that a guerilla force attacked Union troops, (chiefly State militia,) one-sixth their own number, and after a brief fight whipped them. The Union commander was Major Emory S. Foster, who is mortally wounded. He lost 300 men in killed, wounded and missing, and it is said inflicted a loss of 500 on the rebels. The worst part of the affair is that we lost four pieces of artillery belonging to an Indiana battery. These are all the particulars known at the present moment. The military authorities have promised to make public the full details in time for to-morrow's papers, and in the meanwhile the city is full of rumors about the taking of Lexington. As a flat contradiction to these reports, it is only necessary to state a simple fact: Communication with Lexington by telegraph is uninterrupted, and dispatches have been received from that point this morning.

It is a singular evidence of the gradual change that has been going on in the minds of men during the past year, that the emancipation of twenty-two negroes belonging to active rebels has scarcely excited a passing remark even from those who one year ago fiercely denounced the proclamation of Gen. Fremont. The negroes were quietly seized, brought to town with their masters, detained one night and freed. One of the masters has been released on giving a bond for $10,000 to deport himself as a loyal citizen for one year. The other remains in the military prison. The provost marshal general in the exercise of these functions has simply performed his duty as laid down by the confiscation act. What a change from Order No. 3. What a spectacle that in the same city where that famous order first saw the light less than a year after twenty-two slaves claimed by rebels are emancipated without the least flurry on the part of the pro-slavery inhabitants. Does not this experience furnish an example of the ease and facility of carrying out an emancipation policy toward the slaves of rebels farther southward?

The activity of the guerillas in North Missouri has been checkmated by the activity of the pursuing Union forces. Porter and Poindexter, instead of uniting their forces, have been forced to take to the brush, and to fly like wounded stags from wood to wood to avoid personal capture, while their gangs have been effectively broken up for the present. The telegraph has given your readers the main facts of the various fights with detachments of guerillas, and of their invariable defeat by our troops. Porter was, last week, running along the northern tier of counties with only a handful of men left, out of the 1,000 whom he commanded in the Knox county fight three weeks since. Poindexter has been racing up and down the counties of Boone, Howard, Chariton and Carroll for ten days to avoid a fight with the Union troops sent out in pursuit of him. He has had two short fights with Col. Guitar, and at Compton's ferry, at the crossing of the Grand River, met with an irreparable loss in losing several wagon loads of ammunition for which he is denounced a second time by his rebel friends as a coward and incompetent.

The guerilla movements on the south side of the Missouri River, have been confined chiefly to the country west of Sedalia, east of Kansas City and north of the Osage River. The rebels still hold Independence, notwithstanding the *Republican* of this morning states that they evacuated the town after the occupation of only thirty-six hours. It seems to be the general opinion that the surrender of Independence by Col. Buell was an act of base treachery. Col. Buell belonged to the State militia. Perhaps this experience may lead to the dismissal of other State militia officers. Since the Independence affair great alarm has been felt for the safety of Lexington, Georgetown and Sedalia. The county records have been brought to this city from Lexington, and an officer high in command at Sedalia, recently wrote to his brother in this city, that they daily expected an attack on that post, and had recently trebled their number of pickets to prevent surprises. But with the exception of the fight near Warrensburg, mentioned above, no serious affair has occurred south of the Missouri River during the last week that we are now advised of.

The gunboat Warner, *alias* Halleck, has cruised up the Missouri River as far as Lexington, and has returned to Jefferson City. On the downward trip, the boys of the Halleck and Essex guard stopped at the residence of Gen. Sterling Price, and were furnished by Mrs. Price with an excellent dinner of ham and eggs and fried chickens. They remained on the premises several hours, and at the close of their stay, in pursuance of orders, helped themselves to a beautiful supply of provisions, including chickens, flour and fresh beef. The place has been held by Mrs. Price in her own name for upwards of fifteen months, and yet has never been reached or visited by any Union troops prior to the trip of the Warner. It is located on the edge of the town of Brunswick, in Chariton county. The Chicago *Times* ought for the sake of consistency to denounce this visit as an "infernal outrage."

One of the best things of the season is the arrest of Edward Wm. Johnston and his wife for disloyal language. Johnston was recently librarian of the Mercantile Literary Association. He is a man of letters and probably as thoroughly posted in the details of modern literature as any man in America. Yet he is likewise an avowed rebel and is now conspicuous as the brother of the confederate general, Joseph E. Johnston, who was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines. His arrest was caused by the tongue of his wife, who abused the provost guard while the latter were searching her house for concealed weapons. She was ordered to be arrested, and her husband having been refused the privilege of seeing her in prison, soon made himself liable to arrest on a similar accusation. He was conducted to the same building, but not the same department, occupied by his wife. As both parties are advanced in years, and as their excitable temper is well known, many weak minded individuals have already sought their release. Prison diet and a little time for reflection will calm their nerves somewhat and teach their intelligence that it is better to endure the ills of living at home with a quiet tongue than to brave prison walls by talking treason.

The guerilla scamps found in this county simply confirm the impression of the last three months, that rebels were, and still are, probably assembling in small parties in the suburbs of the city for the purpose of joining guerillas in the State or running the Union lines into Arkansas. As long as six months ago Major Uriel Wright and twenty rebels, left the city clandestinely and made their way over the country and through the lines into Arkansas. Concealment, in the thickets and woods and valleys around St. Louis, it is comparatively an easy thing for fifty or sixty vigilant men, and there are sympathizers enough in all parts of the country to carry them food and equipments without detection. Scouting parties are now racing through the by paths and over the high ways in this county on all sides of the city with as much regularity as around the headquarters of Gen. Pope in Virginia.

Gen. Schofield's order to close all stores at four p. m. has not been so rigidly enforced as it will be during the present week. Many liquor saloons and retail establishments have remained open. A few wholesale dealers have failed to comply with the order and excuse themselves on the ground that they are filling government contracts. But as a general thing all kinds of business is suspended every day at the hour named, and some fifteen or twenty independent military companies go to drilling. As soon as the State militia rolls are completed, and all the necessary arrangements are made for organizing the enrolled militia into companies, appointing officers, drill masters, providing arms and equipments, the order to shut the stores at four in the afternoon, will be imperative.

For the same reason the order restricting travel from this State to Illinois, and from one county to another has been so far relaxed that it has been an easy matter to procure a passport for the purpose of going from place to place. Early in the week long strings of Illinois farmers wagons blockaded Fourth street and Washington avenue while their owners besieged the provost marshal's office for passes to leave. Railroad conductors and others, who are constantly passing and repassing over the ferry were prevented from attending to their business on the first day of the new restriction. The screws have been taken off to accommodate them, and have really never been put down again.

Volunteering has progressed steadily, but not rapidly during the last week. Col. Clinton B. Fisk's merchants' regiment is filling up slowly but surely. Over 375 of this regiment joined in religious services at Camp Benton yesterday, and a company of forty men arrived here for the same command last night. The Union Zouaves, the Excelsior Zouaves, the Shamrock regiment and others are getting additional men every day. Fisk's regiment, it is though, will now be first in the field. The Colonel is one of the most rabid Union men under all circumstances, who can be scared up. You will never hear of Col. Clinton B. Fisk, although in command of a Missouri regiment, using his men to catch slaves for rebels.

Last week a militia company, just organized in Grundy county, was surprised and paroled by guerillas under circumstances which lead to the inference that it was a planned affair to relieve the "militia" from active service. If they should be exchanged the joke would not be so rich.

There are 2,137 paroled prisoners at Benton Barracks, who are aching to get back into service again. They will probably be included in the exchange of prisoners, now in progress between the rebel authorities at Richmond and our own at Washington.

OFFICIAL RETURNS

Of the Election on the Adoption of the New Constitution and Extra Articles, held June 17, 1862.

COUNTIES.	Adoption of Constitution.	Rejection of Constitution.	For the article entitled "Banks and Currency."	Against the article entitled "Banks and Currency."	For section one of article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes."	Against section one entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes."	For section two of article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes."	Against section two of article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes."	For section three of article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes."	Against section three of article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes."	For Congressional Apportionment.	Against Congressional Apportionment.
Adams	3431	2934	3462	2931	4806	716	6088	221	5898	238	3417	2803
Alexander	590	179	543	185	687	21	716	....	733	1	577	129
Bond	617	1033	593	967	1461	53	1526	15	1504	36	515	971
Boone	208	1564	240	1485	288	1484	653	1012	641	952	212	1501
Brown	1067	584	1063	584	1506	55	1628	11	1626	18	1071	571
Bureau	1280	3078	1282	3033	1516	2191	1768	493	1604	580	1313	2983
Calhoun	327	181	339	91	478	17	493	2	481	14	398	98
Carroll	900	1508	1171	510	1527	125	1358	258	981	1448	431	1228
Cass	1186	784	1294	710	1733	74	1936	1	1939	7	1184	749
Champaign	958	1495	978	1971	1295	799	1479	567	1608	261	938	1875
Christian	1280	994	1274	903	1937	103	2150	13	2133	18	1280	939
Clark	1294	1059	1107	1034	2008	131	2140	17	2058	55	1288	934
Clay	697	586	455	690	896	69	1132	6	1126	9	634	499
Clinton	888	581	903	535	1166	148	1304	121	1198	138	884	550
Coles	1400	1428	1367	1416	2228	199	2800	2	2749	23	1406	1416
Cook	7970	8653	9164	7206	8097	8108	13875	2489	11033	4413	7794	8630
Crawford	1088	503	932	530	1401	72	1377	39	1477	38	1075	589
Cumberland	739	480	681	462	865	278	1016	124	989	141	751	438
DeKalb	682	2589	735	2449	779	2391	1944	977	1006	2081	674	2508
DeWitt	913	992	877	982	1270	304	1842	14	1719	65	906	975
Douglas	400	629	350	578	869	42	1009	8	997	13	400	619
DuPage	473	1435	529	1369	539	1324	1334	478	840	858	476	1408
Edgar	1514	1442	1379	1417	2311	91	8	2808	2773	23	1511	1369
Edwards	250	450	171	504	645	36	683	5	698	17	257	434
Effingham	739	335	653	403	942	102	1058	4	1055	7	647	310
Fayette	1273	859	1067	927	2037	20	2074	11	2065	17	1234	850
Ford	177	189	148	214	210	149	320	42	330	65	180	185
Franklin	910	429	888	445	1346	5	1358	....	1353	1	919	458
Fulton	3372	2906	3389	3081	4051	614	4583	221	4465	310	3378	2384
Gallatin	429	385	394	395	716	1	719	....	716	....	501	203
Green	1809	794	1841	738	2843	141	2570	18	2575	17	1815	760
Grundy	490	1302	452	1321	571	1198	194	1641	1119	643	517	1271
Hamilton	815	198	654	314	1016	2	1021	....	1023	....	883	197
Hancock	2842	2009	2817	1841	3704	763	4515	30	4303	153	2870	1785
Hardin	143	118	109	129	214	1	213	1	213	1	130	74
Henderson	829	1090	825	1045	991	741	1640	180	1605	161	818	1050
Henry	1154	2548	1439	2056	1644	1778	2737	759	1976	1334	1174	2344
Iroquois	685	1257	665	1311	766	1199	935	1020	906	1032	693	1249
Jackson	1086	361	1004	342	1179	69	1354	6	1236	6	1051	295
Jasper	702	435	638	409	956	44	967	38	966	38	744	298
Jefferson	1439	473	484	1205	1775	22	1890	8	1890	7	1435	372
Jersey	1136	675	1179	625	1594	108	1745	47	1723	59	1140	656
Jo Daviess	1484	2138	2022	1477	2303	1063	2853	463	2416	686	1491	2025
Johnson	655	105	612	183	788	3	786	1	815	1	679	95
Kane	1068	3351	1259	3208	1273	3178	2068	1645	1667	2419	1065	3447
Kankakee	214	1867	332	1835	362	1771	1539	638	1351	719	315	1850
Kendall	377	1551	429	1481	448	1445	655	1234	830	1088	344	1548
Knox	1808	3205	1813	3022	2275	2491	4144	572	2545	1741	1835	3003
Lake	849	2087	926	1919	955	1872	1396	1299	1068	1784	859	1998
LaSalle	3347	4516	3579	4060	3757	3310	5438	1392	4590	2073	3365	4336
Lawrence	689	398	479	548	870	20	1047	5	1017	7	623	395
Lee	832	1466	987	1343	1274	840	2060	151	1700	321	848	1421
Livingston	775	2092	788	2022	888	1849	2148	503	1476	925	786	2031
Logan	1255	1558	1224	1497	1946	469	2699	34	2559	90	1228	1507
Macon	1299	1517	1276	1487	2362	120	2750	11	2712	21	1272	1484
Macoupin	2651	1809	2735	1759	2785	413	4450	25	4283	53	2643	1867
Madison	2424	2167	2521	1955	3792	248	4204	39	4259	57	2449	2064
Marion	1410	878	1362	874	1939	115	2231	8	2205	20	1426	834
Marshall	1222	1438	1284	1367	2461	154	2590	24	2506	78	1177	1465
Mason	1048	811	995	880	1441	234	1684	168	1631	165	1050	804
Massac	361	111	175	238	497	7	457	....	459	....	349	95
McDonough	2133	1834	2153	1694	2635	1185	3797	19	3487	230	2127	1704
McHenry	904	2963	977	2819	1085	2715	2485	1068	1310	2485	898	2910
McLean	2818	3075	2277	2783	3109	1989	3140	383	3467	568	2863	2109
Menard	936	839	1011	813	1507	95	1736	3	1734	3	931	830
Mercer	986	1537	960	1455	1365	1009	1958	384	1497	796	943	1476
Monroe	499	456	784	81	683	31	735	9	707	30	537	337
Montgomery	1662	1008	1555	—1049	2373	90	2585	11	2562	25	1686	940
Morgan	2192	1788	2227	1663	3234	388	3777	33	3751	44	2187	1693
Moultrie	738	506	690	537	1188	20	1221	1	1215	8	748	478
Ogle	929	2884	1039	2692	1285	2368	3401	611	1631	1800	937	2768
Peoria	3297	2813	3318	2159	3625	753	3877	468	3747	557	3290	2935
Perry	769	849	720	836	1228	191	1878	184	1474	49	749	834
Piatt	440	674	382	603	946	100	1024	68	1009	72	430	663
Pike	2617	1992	2711	1832	3471	753	4096	472	4029	275	2647	1935
Pope	165	275	178	248	413	15	425	13	494	13	178	231
Pulaski	334	195	294	205	497	11	506	4	510	7	327	138
Putnam	421	588	460	534	587	422	838	83	721	237	442	559
Randolph	1898	1082	1511	884	2038	277	2085	81	2036	110	1390	1016
Richland	737	459	818	837	969	70	1169	8	1168	3	738	437
Rock Island	1175	1364	1129	1364	1422	1075	1841	494	1809	915	1199	1818
Saline	540	858	468	352	845	10	848	1	834	4	720	102
Sangamon	3430	2946	3410	2552	5617	422	6109	268	6229	333	3470	2926
Schuyler	1532	1029	1528	978	2003	154	2537	10	2479	20	1481	10
Scott	781	741	758	733	1335	20	1478	5	1468	13	758	707
Shelby	1888	878	1700	967	2305	96	2759	3	2755	4	1939	865
Stark	485	998	529	916	715	693	1232	39	1072	237	482	955
St. Clair	1365	2736	2352	784	2834	319	3176	89	2908	251	1380	2111
Stephenson	1551	2184	1734	1903	1842	1756	2809	762	2543	944	1559	2005
Tazewell	1974	1938	2072	1556	3111	210	3302	61	3236	120	1976	1781
Union	1521	204	1423	271	1583	98	1629	79	1611	80	1518	180
Vermillion	1235	1804	1004	1932	2150	323	2829	60	2694	105	1228	1702
Wabash	466	384	397	380	642	85	726	58	725	59	474	319
Warren	1549	1955	1633	1693	2081	1019	171	3083	1634	567	1551	1879
Washington	889	1114	976	904	1467	266	1318	63	1775	84	900	976
Wayne	740	467	456	706	960	102	1062	74	975	63	698	450
White	1088	545	748	874	1425	14	1580	1	1573	6	1093	528
Whiteside	816	2303	975	2040	1193	1694	2180	701	1832	948	816	2192
Will	2293	2547	2356	2287	2399	1858	3708	887	2369	1470	2275	2363
Williamson	1163	384	1055	350	1324	63	1293	1	1354	2	1145	248
Winnebago	602	3367	618	3231	628	3297	744	3164	680	3210	591	3328
Woodford	1419	1012	1449	946	1929	271	2338	29	2270	57	1406	1009
	125,052	141,103	126,538	130,339	171,896	71,306	211,920	35,649	198,938	44,414	125,740	132,970
Majorities	....	16,051		8,801	100,590		176,271		154,524			7,230

Total abstract of votes given for and against the adoption and rejection of the constitution and separate articles and sections submitted, including the army vote.

ADOPTION OF CONSTITUTION.

Vote in the State	125,052
Returned by commissioners from the army	1,321
Returned by the army not taken by the commissioners	366
	126,739

REJECTION OF CONSTITUTION.

Vote in the State	141,103
Returned by commissioners from the army	5,027
Returned by the army not taken by the commissioners	5,124—151,254
Total majority against the constitution	24,515

FOR THE ARTICLE ENTITLED "BANKS AND CURRENCY."

Vote in the State	126,538
Returned by commissioners from the army	4,912
Returned by the army not taken by the commissioners	297
	131,747

AGAINST THE ARTICLE ENTITLED "BANKS AND CURRENCY."

Vote in the State	130,339
Returned by commissioner from the army	1,383
Returned by the army not taken by the commissioners	2,125—133,797
Total majority against the article entitled "Banks and Currency,"	2,050

FOR SECTION FIRST OF ARTICLE ENTITLED "NEGROES AND MULATTOES."

Vote in the State	171,896
Returned by commissioners from the army	5,526
Returned by the army not taken by the commissioners	830
	178,252

AGAINST SECTION FIRST OF ARTICLE ENTITLED "NEGROES AND MULATTOES."

Vote in the State	71,306
Returned by commissioners from the army	462
Returned by the army not taken by the commissioners	1,519—73,287
Total majority for section first of article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes,"	104,965

FOR SECTION TWO OF ARTICLE ENTITLED "NEGROES AND MULATTOES."

Vote in the State	211,920
Returned by commissioners from the army	5,598
Returned by the army not taken by the commissioners	887
	218,405

AGAINST SECTION TWO OF ARTICLE ENTITLED "NEGROES AND MULATTOES."

Vote in the State	35,649
Returned by Commissioners from the army	388
Returned by the army not taken by the Commissioners	1,511—37,548
Total majority for section two of article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes"	180,857

FOR SECTION THREE OF ARTICLE ENTITLED "NEGROES AND MULATTOES."

Vote in the State	198,938
Returned by commissioners from the army	5,576
Returned by the army not taken by the commissioners	884
	205,398

AGAINST SECTION THREE OF ARTICLE ENTITLED "NEGROES AND MULATTOES."

Vote in the State	44,414
Returned by commissioners from the army	390
Returned by the army not taken by the commissioners	1,514—46,318
Total majority for section three entitled "Negroes and mulattoes"	159,080

FOR CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Vote in the State	125,740
Returned by commissioners from the army	1,950
Returned by the army not taken by the commissioners	210
	127,900

AGAINST CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Vote in the State	132,970
Returned by commissioners from the army	3,017
Returned by the army not taken by the commissioners	2,161—138,148
Total majority against the congressional apportionment	10,248

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Illinois.

I, O. M. Hatch, secretary of state of the State of Illinois, hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct abstract of all the votes, including that of the army, as therein specified, for and against the adoption of the constitution and separate articles and sections submitted.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand, this 11th day of August, 1862. O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

Gov. Andrew's Exhortation at a Methodist Camp Meeting.

Governor Andrew visited a Methodist camp ground at Martha's Vineyard on Sunday last, and was invited to address the assemblage. He complied, remarking that he held many opinions which might be regarded as unfitting him to instruct members of the Methodist persuasion; but as there was a common spirit of faith and love breathed by all true-hearted men and women, in which he might hope to enjoy a share, he did not feel at liberty to decline. He proceeded to speak of the "Kingdom of God," which he defined to mean the reign of God among men here and everywhere, and remarked that there must be a point where patience ceases to be a virtue, in heaven as well as on earth. He then went on to say:

"We have now, dear friends, the awful spectacle, back upon which history will return and future generations roll their eyes to contemplate the awful spectacle of a fratricidal war. A large fraction of the people of these United States have drawn the sword and lifted up the right arm against the rightful constitutional power which they themselves aided to establish. They have undertaken to wrest from the sceptre which ruled us all, and which we are all bound to support, more than half the territory of the federal Union. They stand ready in arms, and for more than a year and a quarter have stood in battle array. They have torn down our starry flag, they have erected another unseemly banner in its stead. They have ejected from their territory all those who wielded the power of the federal government, and overthrowing the lawful government of the states, have established foreign governments maintained by war, and transferring their allegiance to still another confederate government in rebellion against us, making themselves as clearly our enemies as if they had transferred their allegiance to Victoria or Napoleon.

GOVERNOR ANDREW AS A PUBLIC OFFICER.

"Now, my friends, they have taken a choice. They had certain constitutional rights—they have elected to overthrow their own constitutional rights and to take belligerent rights instead. Now they have their own choice. I am a peace man. I hate war, I loathe it, I shudder at it. I trusted in God, before this war broke out, that I should never see it, that it never would defile and desolate our beloved land. But I love peace so well that, but what I would have it, I would fight for it. And, with a sense of that responsibility which belonged to me as a citizen and a magistrate, I have endeavored, according to the measure of my humble ability, to stimulate the patriotic fervor of our own people, to lift up the influence and power of the arms and of the doctrines of the old Puritan State of Massachusetts, in the hope that when the triumphal hour should come it should be a triumph in right good earnest, so that when the rebel power should fall the oppressors' power should tumble with it, and that four millions of human beings might rise with the chains of their degradation broken—redeemed and disenthralled by the emancipating power of the truth of God.

"I have never believed it to be possible that this controversy should end and peace resume her sway until that dreadful iniquity had been trodden beneath our feet. I believe it cannot, and I have noticed, my friends, although I am not superstitious, I believe, that from the day our government turned its back upon the proclamation of General Hunter the blessing of God has been withdrawn from our arms. We were marching on, conquering and to conquer; post after post had fallen before our victorious arms; but since that day I have seen no such victories.

THE COLORED MAN.

"Now, I appeal to the conscience of every man and woman here, near the close of a week of religious services, I appeal to you to know if, in your own consciences, you do not believe that the poorest and humblest man of all this earth, in the sight of that Infinite One is your equal brother and your equal heir of immortality. God hath made of one blood all nations of men, and he is no respecter of persons. And yet I hear men say that the real difficulty in their minds is negro equality.

"I read the other day a speech from a general of the American army—a most excellent speech—and yet he thought it necessary to say that he disliked and dispised a colored man. Well, I could not help thinking, my dear fellow, what do you think is going to be done hereafter? Do you know if we have all got to bear one color beyond the grave? Are you certain that God is going to whitewash the colored man and not to color you? Have you any controversy with God because He painted his complexion black and bleached your own? I never dared, sinner that I am, I never dared the instructions of my father, the monitions of my mother, both of whom have long since preceded me to the world of spirits, whose benedictions have rested always upon my head, and whose sweet breath encompasses me every day, forbade me—I never dared to despise a man because he was humble, or because he was weak, or because he was poor, or because he was black. And I do not know where in the charter of human government it has been imparted to it from heaven, the only source of all power, that any people, however great, strong, or by whatsoever conquering power they might be invested, were permitted to look down upon any single being created in the likeness of God because he was humble, or because he was weak, or because he was poor, or because he was black.

AN ELOQUENT PASSAGE.

"I have, during the last few months, over and over again marched, a stricken mourner, by the side of those whose hearts were torn by natural grief as the mortal remains were consigned to their last resting place of many of our brave New England boys. Oh! fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives children, is it possible that you shall be left hereafter this unconsoled sorrow that they fell in vain and their blood was poured out for naught? No, sirs, such boys as Willie Putnam and Fraser Stearns, such sisters as some of those New England girls with whom I have talked, with whom I have walked to the grave, in whose ears I have tried to address feeble words of consolation: such girls as have said to me, 'We thanked you when six months ago you gave my brother a commission to go to the war, and we thank you now,' are too precious to be wasted. They are on the field of Ball's Bluff, by the banks of Bull Run, in the swamps of the Chickahominy, down along our seacoast line, before Charleston, at Hilton Head, all around to New Orleans, up the Mississippi, on the field of Shiloh, wheresoever the sword has been drawn, there have either stood the regiments or the single sons of our Massachusetts—brave and noble boys, men who went out from no love of vulgar glory, inspired by no pursuit of plunder, by no pursuit of a warrior's renown, not fired by any mean ambition, but by a hope that by the valor of their hearts and by the vigor of their own right arms they may do something for their country.

"They shall not die! Their memories shall live green and beautiful forever in the hearts of their countrymen, and the spirit which their courage has inspired shall be transferred to other sons of New England now rising to assume their cause, and as 600,000 march from out of the homes of our loyal States, from the Atlantic border to the Rocky Mountains, and that grand host shall stand in the ranks of the free for the cause of their country, for the vindication of their country's power, there shall stand with them an unseen host of glorious spirits of noble, heroic, departed men—they who have crossed the flood, they who have stemmed the torrent of the battle field—and as they went down, their fair forms sinking beneath the sod, their spirits rose above disenchanted, like the souls of men when delivered from the castles of giants. They, too,

—"shall file to the front when the squares of battle form,
They shall file with the column and charge with the storm,
As men are marching on.

Ah! foul traitors, do ye hear them, as they come,
With the thunder of the cannon and the rolling of the drum,
When God is marching on!"

THE DAY AFTER.—The arrest of Mahony has had a good effect. Already have the benefits of this act become apparent, and the secesh are more guarded in their expressions. The *Herald* draws it as mild as skim milk. Evidently the fangs of the concern were withdrawn with its senior editor.

If Mr. Mahony knew how little his friends cared for his arrest, he would be inclined to cuss a little. Even his warmest adherents have already become careless of his fate. We might mention many who have stood for a long time at his right hand, who are secretly glad that he has been taken from our midst.—*Dubuque Times.*

SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

The Governor hard at Work—Curious Statement about Gov. Matteson—The K. G. C.'s smoked out—The Constitutional Convention—Southern counties alarmed at the K. G. C. organization—Six of the new regiments ordered to march.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 18, 1862.

We are in the midst of war here, so far as the organization and preparation of the various regiments are concerned. The governor and adjutant general are literally up to their eyes in business. The governor is employed from 6 a. m. to midnight. During the day his office is besieged by crowds; pages are stationed at the doors, who admit persons desirous of interviews by turn, otherwise it were impossible to do any business. All this is exclusive of an immense correspondence which Gov. Yates is compelled to receive and answer. It is upon all subjects, from the most trifling to the most momentous. I hazard nothing in saying that no governor of this State ever before performed such an amount of labor, or discharged the duties of his office with such a conscientious regard to the best interests of the State and Union.

And talking of governors, "Look on that picture and then on this:" There is a curious report here that ex-Gov. Matteson has left the country; whether for its good or not, time will probably determine. He and his family, however, have left here, and Mrs. Matteson, I am informed, declared in tears at the depot to some of her friends, that they would never see her again. In connection with this, comes a letter from a gentleman in Germany to his friends here stating that ex-Gov. M. was at ———, Germany, and had invested $400,000 in property there. Can it be that the ex-governor had hid away his plunder after all; and in this the hour of his country's tribulation, has sneaked away to a foreign land to enjoy his ill-gotten gain? This is one of the officers that the old Democracy foisted upon the State; and it is for such men that the late constitutional convention and Wentworth of your city would have disgraced and removed from office the gallant Dick Yates and others. Thank God, the people scotched that secession snake!

And talking of this brings me to another point connected with the late constitutional convention. The K. G. C.'s (Knights of the Golden Circle) which to a considerable extent composed it, are being rapidly smoked out. Josh. Allen, of Williamson, has been arrested; so has Judge Duff of Franklin; and I learn of others, but do not give names, for fear it would defeat the ends of justice. It has been discovered that meetings have been held in various places in Egypt, 500 persons attending one, which was held in a ravine. Arms are also reported as hidden in various places. The main object of these secret societies and meetings is to prevent the draft, which was to be resisted by force, if necessary. It is said that one of the members of the late convention is a brigadier general in the organization. The United States marshall and deputies are now scouring Egypt engaged in making arrests.

Letters are being daily received by the governor from Union men in southern counties complaining that while the Union men are volunteering the secesh or K. G. C's remain at home. These letters also pray for protection, in case of the departure of the volunteers. The people say they are fearful of their lives and property in that event. Some pray for permission to raise home guards, which no doubt will be accorded to them.

Letters are being constantly received from officers of Illinois volunteers in the field, denouncing certain papers in this State, and asking for their suppression; also denouncing certain politicians of the State, by name, as traitors, among them one of the members from your county to the constitutional convention! The truth is, the people all over the State are getting waked up, and the way they are pitching into rebels abroad and traitors at home is truly refreshing.

I understand that six of our new regiments, among them the Board of Trade regiment in your city, have received marching orders. Their destination is a secret. Judge Fuller is pushing forward matters in his office most vigorously and effectively. Everything here, in the executive and war departments, is "on time," notwithstanding the extraordinary pressure.

The gentleman detailed by Hacker, Backmaster & Co. to get the vote of the soldiers performed his duty to the letter. He was desired, so the knowing ones say, to get a certain number of votes in order to carry the bank article. He performed the work to a dot; but, unfortunately, his employers gave him too low a figure. The bank vote was 220 more than they figured up, against them, and so they lost. They have been most unfortunate all around, poor fellows; and now that the United States marshal is "after them," hot blocks, "their sufferings are intolerable." Bye-the-bye, they charge the defeat of the constitution entirely to Wentworth. They now denounce his course, not because they did not like it at the time, but because they say it worked out their ruin. Had he not, say they, charged and charged and reiterated his charges of fraud against the government and State officers, and even denounced the national administration, all of which came to naught, we would be all right, the constitution would have been adopted, we would have elected officers under it this fall, and then commenced to block this d—d war.

The recruits are coming in even better than was expected, and we may yet escape the draft, but it appears that the war department are determined to give us a draft to fill up the old regiments. Z.

P. S.—I have just been shown a letter by Col. Moses, secretary to the governor, from Maj. T. P. Robb, of your city, dated at Jackson, Tenn. He says he has established a general sanitary distribution office there. He treats contributions of vegetables to be sent there for the soldiers. They seek them most eagerly, and appeal to the governor to aid in the object. The governor desires the utmost publicity given to this call of Maj. Robb, and deems it of great importance to the health of the army, for which he has always exhibited so great solicitude.

Agreement for an Exchange of Prisoners.

HAXALL'S LANDING, ON JAMES RIVER, VA., July 22, 1862.

The undersigned having been commissioned by the authorities, they respectively represent to make arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners of war, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. It is hereby agreed and stipulated that all prisoners of war held by either party, including those taken on private or armed vessels, known as privateers, shall be discharged upon the conditions and terms following:

Prisoners to be exchanged man for man, and officer for officer; privates to be placed upon the footing of officers and men of the navy.

Men and officers of lower grades may be exchanged for officers of higher grade, and men and officers of different services may be exchanged according to the following scale of equivalents:

A general commander-in-chief or an admiral, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or forty-six privates or common seamen.

A flag officer or major general shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or forty privates or common seamen.

A commodore carrying a broad pennant, or a brigadier general, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or twenty privates or common seamen.

A captain in the navy, or a colonel, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for fifteen privates or common seamen.

A lieutenant colonel or a commander in the navy shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for ten privates or common seamen.

A lieutenant commander or a major shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or eight privates or common seamen.

A lieutenant or a master in the navy, or a captain in the army or marines, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or six privates or common seamen.

Master's mates in the navy, or lieutenants and ensigns of the army, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or four privates or common seamen.

Midshipmen, warrant officers in the navy, masters of merchant vessels and commanders of privateers, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or three privates or common seamen: *Second*—Captains, lieutenants or mates of merchant vessels or privateers, and all petty officers in the navy and all non-commissioned officers in the army or marines shall be severally exchanged for persons of equal rank, or for two privates or common seamen; and private soldiers and common seamen shall be exchanged for each other, man for man.

Article 2. Local, State, civil and militia rank held by persons not in actual military service, will not be recognized, the basis of exchange being the grade actually held in the naval and military service of the respective parties.

Article 3. If citizens held by either party on charges of disloyalty or any alleged civil offense are exchanged, it shall only be for citizens, captured sutlers, teamsters, and all civilians in the actual service of either party, to be exchanged for persons in similar position.

Article 4. All prisoners of war to be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture, and the prisoners now held and those hereafter taken to be transported to the points mutually agreed upon at the expense of the capturing party. The surplus prisoners not exchanged shall not be permitted to take up arms again, nor to serve as military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison, or field-work, held by either of the respective parties, nor as guards of prisoners, depots or stores, nor to discharge any duty usually performed by soldiers, until exchanged under the provisions of this cartel. The exchange is not to be considered complete until the officer or soldier exchanged for has been actually restored to the lines to which he belongs.

Article 5. Each party, upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party, is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men from parole, furnishing at the same time to the other party a list of their prisoners discharged and of their own officers and men relieved from parole, enabling each party to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose. The lists thus mutually furnished will keep both parties advised of the true condition of the exchange of prisoners.

Article 6. The stipulations and provisions above mentioned to be of binding obligation during the continuance of the war, it matters not which party may have the surplus of prisoners, the great principle involved being:

1. An equitable exchange of prisoners, man for man, officer for officer, or officers of higher grade exchanged for officers of lower grade, or for privates, according to the scale of equivalents.

2. That privates and officers and men of different services, may be exchanged according to the same rule of equivalent.

3. That all prisoners, of whatsoever arm of service, are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture, if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time; if not, as soon thereafter as practicable.

4. That no officer, soldier or employe in the service of either party is to be considered as exchanged and absolved from his parole until his equivalent has actually reached the line of his friends.

5. That the parole forbids the performance of field, garrison, police, or guard or constabulary duty.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.
(Signed) D. H. HILL, Major General, Confederate States Army.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

Article 7. All prisoners of war now held on either side, and all prisoners hereafter taken, shall be sent with all reasonable despatch to A. H. Aikins, below Dutch Gap, on the James River, in Virginia, or to Vicksburg, on the Mississippi River, in the State of Mississippi, and there exchanged, or paroled until such exchange can be effected, notice being previously given by each party of the number of prisoners it will send, and the time when they will be delivered at those points respectively; and in case the vicissitudes of war shall change the military relations of the places designated in this article, to the contending parties, so as to render the same inconvenient for the delivery and exchange of prisoners, other places, bearing as nearly as may be the present local relations of said places to the lines of said parties, shall be, by mutual agreement, substituted.

But nothing in this article contained shall prevent the commanders of two opposing armies from exchanging prisoners or releasing them on parole at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders.

Article 8. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing articles of agreement, each party will appoint two agents, to be called agents for the exchange of prisoners of war, whose duty it shall be to communicate with each other, by correspondence and otherwise, to prepare the list of prisoners, to attend to the delivery of the prisoners at the places agreed on, and to carry out promptly, effectually and in good faith, all the details and provisions of the said articles of agreement.

Article 9. And in case any misunderstanding shall arise in regard to any clause or stipulation in the aforesaid articles, it is mutually agreed that such misunderstanding shall not interrupt the release of prisoners on parole, as herein provided, but shall be made the subject of friendly explanations, in order that the object of this agreement may neither be defeated nor postponed.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Major General.
(Signed) D. H. HILL, Major Gen., C. S. A.

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER ARTICLES AND ITEMS.

GENERAL POPE'S CAPTURED OFFICERS.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, August 12.]

We understand that the officers of Pope's command, lately taken prisoners by "Stonewall" Jackson, profess never to have heard of President Davis' late proclamation with reference to the commissioned brigands of that army, and declared that they supposed they were engaged in civilized warfare. This is the coolest thing of the season. A civilized warfare! They burn down our houses, destroy our property, insult our women, arm the contrabands against us, hang and shoot our patriotic guerillas, throw whole communities of peaceful citizens into jail to be gibbeted in case our guerillas kill any more of their bands of cut-throats and robbers, and consider all this a civilized mode of warfare. It is only when the same kind of civilization is applied to themselves that they discover their mistake. The truth is, we have borne these horrible outrages long and so quietly that our moderation and forbearance have been attributed to fear, and to an inward conviction that we are wrong-doers and deserve all the punishment we are receiving at Yankee hands.

They will now discover their mistake. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and life for a life, will be henceforth meted out to these robbers and murderers with the most scrupulous accuracy. It is true that ten thousand lives of such depraved wretches could not atone for the life of one pure, high-minded patriot; but as each of them values his existence as highly as an honest man, the wholesome lesson of retribution will not be without its influence. All the atrocities and horrors that may characterize the war hereafter rest upon the heads of the invaders, who have inaugurated the system of hanging prisoners, and who have manifested in their whole conduct of the war a degree of inhumanity and barbarity which has shocked the moral sense of the world.

We trust most devoutly that old "Stonewall" may succeed in capturing the arch fiend and savage, Pope himself. If he were not as fleet of foot as black of heart, we might anticipate a luxury compared with which the capture of a thousand other Yankee generals would be dull and insipid. Pope and Butler. If these two precious miscreants could only fall into Southern hands!

McCLELLAN'S REAL MOVEMENT.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

The Yankee's are preparing for another desperate effort to capture the city of Richmond, and we may as well make up our minds to meet the issue fairly and squarely. Their chief demonstration, despite all feints in other directions, is, no doubt, to be made from Fredericksburg and the Rappahannock as a base. But it is not improbable that what they call their main fleet is to second the principal movement by an attack upon Drury's Bluff. Certain it is that the mortar fleet has arrived in the James River; and it is equally certain that it can render no assistance in the grand object of the campaign of the year, except by a ferocious assault upon our works at Drury's Bluff.

But for the barricade that was inserted in the river at that point, in the early part of May last, in consequence of the clamor of this newspaper, which it raised in imminent peril of Castle Godwin, Richmond would have been surrendered to the enemy's fleet on the 17th day of that month; and the confederate government would have been eking out a migratory existence in some of the upper districts—probably Raleigh, the Company Shops, or Flat Rock—in one or the other of the two Carolinas.

RICHMOND PRINTERS GETTING OBSTREPEROUS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, 11th.]

We are compelled to present the reader with a short paper, and probably will have to do so for some time to come. The journeymen printers of this city, taking advantage of the facts that all persons of their trade subject to military duty, and not exempted by employment in newspaper offices, are enrolled in the army by the conscription act, have formed a combination to extort terms which the price of this paper renders us unable to afford. We had already raised these wages to the highest point permitted by the rise of paper and printing material; and are unwilling to be made the victims of further extortion. We ask the patience of our readers until we can obtain other workmen; and we inform all competent journeymen printers elsewhere that the proprietors of this paper will guarantee them protection, a permanent situation, and the highest price per thousand ems.

FAULT FINDING.

[From the Charleston Mercury, August 1.]

Some old divine has said that "Hell is paved with good intentions." It is no excuse for a lost battle, that the general wished to win it; nor in the conduct of state affairs, affecting the liberties and existence of a people, that good intentions be accepted as a substitute for wisdom and energy. To find fault where fault exists, is the duty of the public press, and of all public men. There is not the least danger that too much fault will be found. The danger is the other way. Fault will not be found, where it ought to be exposed, because it does not pay. Patronage and government favors and officers, do not attend on fault-finders. They are usually prescribed by governments.

The sort of people they usually love and foster are your supporters through thick and thin—your flatterers and toadies—your patriotic and indignant defenders of attacks upon the government, your adorers of Executive wisdom and infallibility, your poetic inventors of Godlike attributes to dress up power—these are the people who, by their falsehood and servility, intensify tyrannies and break down republics. They abound under all governments, and they abound in the confederate States. The natural inclination of all men, especially in times of trouble, is to support the government.

Where your life, liberty and property are bound in the conduct of any man, you will be very loth to believe that he is incompetent to protect them. Your volitions will influence your belief; and nothing but the strongest proof will shake your confidence. A mere fault-finder will have little chance of being listened to. The danger is, that you will be ruined by your false confidence rather than by your false suspicions. The true course is, to bear everything, weigh everything, and despise hirelings and sycophants. By these means you will be very apt to know the truth.

THE FIGHTING FORCE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

[From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 13th.]

A writer in the Mobile *Register* furnishes data from which a tolerably correct idea may be obtained of the fighting force of the confederate States. His figures are derived from the United States census tables of 1840 and 1850, and upon the assumption that the ratio of increase from 1850 to 1860 is as great as that from 1840 to 1850.

The census tables show that in 1850 the slave States (fourteen) had a white male population between the ages of fifteen and fifty, as follows, in round numbers:

Maryland had	100,000	Louisiana	90,000
Virginia	210,000	Texas	40,000
North Carolina	125,000	Arkansas	40,000
South Carolina	65,000	Tennessee	170,000
Georgia	100,000	Kentucky	180,000
Florida	10,000	Missouri	150,000
Alabama	100,000		
Mississippi	70,000		1,470,000

If these States increased as rapidly between 1850 and 1860 as they did between 1840 and 1850, they have a white male population, between the ages of fifteen and fifty, as follows:

Maryland has	130,000	Louisiana	145,000
Virginia	250,000	Texas	80,000
North Carolina	145,000	Arkansas	70,000
South Carolina	75,000	Tennessee	200,000
Georgia	150,000	Kentucky	200,000
Florida	20,000	Missouri	280,000
Alabama	130,000		
Mississippi	130,000		2,020,000

Assuming the census tables to be correct, we now have in the fourteen Southern States, upwards of two millions of white males, between the ages of fifteen and fifty, and it is idle to talk about conquering them. They are not shop-keepers, tailors, factory-men, button-makers, &c., turned loose upon the world, and forced to enlist from want; but they are used to handling the shot-gun and rifle from the age of twelve.

Grant, however, that this estimate is extravagant. Let us suppose that the ages of eighteen and forty should govern us as the limit. Still this would not reduce us to despair; for by no rule of calculation could our fighting forces be reduced to one million of men.

This force can be kept in the field as long as the North may assail us, *and it will not interfere with our producing or agricultural population.* When the present crops are gathered, the South will not again feel any want of food for man or horse. Insubordination among her black population, upon which the North counted so largely, does not exist; our slaves can be safely trusted to the management of the boys under eighteen and the old men, *and abundant crops be thus secured while our fighting men are in the field.*

Not so with the North. Whenever she puts anything like her military strength in the field she weakens her power to feed her people; and though her white population in 1860 was 19,000,000, against 8,700,000 whites of the South, and though she ought, therefore, to be able to send out two soldiers where we can send one, yet we question much if she can send out her one million as readily as the South can.

The prolongation of this struggle will develop more of the resources of the South than of the North.

THE LOGAN FAIR.—The Logan county fair has been postponed until the fall of 1863. The officers of the society have very wisely concluded it impossible to hold an exhibition in the present excited state of the country. The State Fair will doubtless be postponed for a similar reason.—*Lincoln Herald.*

Wanted.

WANTED—To exchange, one or two Gold Watches for Furniture. Address J. BOWERS, Post Office Box 3736. au19-166t 3t

WANTED—Boarding by a lady and gentleman, on or near Wabash avenue, in a respectable family where there are few or no other boarders. Address Post Office Box 4255. au19-1721-3t

WANTED—Trunk Makers. None but married men need apply, and not even those if they can enlist. We want those that are exempt. Apply at 61 or 219 South Clark street. W. & G. S. WRIGHT. au19-1714-3t

WANTED—To Rent. A neat dwelling, pleasantly situated, containing about six rooms. Address Post Office Box 1269, stating location and rent per annum.

WANTED—A party (in the army) having a wife and two children, desires to rent a small cottage house, with pleasant grounds, West Side, in the neighborhood of the Third Presbyterian Church. Address "J. S. C.," Post Office Drawer 6216. au19-1892-3t

WANTED—Agents. A fortune in a day. The celebrated Fifteen Dollar Sewing Machine. Agents are making Fifty Dollars per week. Terms, with an exclusive County Agency: 1 case of ten Machines, $85.00; 1 case of five Machines, $50.00; 1 sample Machine, to Agents only, $10.50; Duplicate orders in cases of ten, $80.00. Sent by express C. O. D. Address "Fifteen Dollar Sewing Machine Company, Chicago." au19-1r-3t-1w

WANTED—A girl to go a few miles in the country to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Protestant preferred. Apply at the City Hotel. au19-1733-1w

WANTED—By an experienced Druggist a situation in either a Wholesale or Retail House. Good references given. Address WALTER THOMAS, at this office. au19-1704-3t

WANTED—Photographers Attention. Wanted at Brand's Art Gallery, 108 and 110 Lake street, an operator who thoroughly understands Cartes de Visites work in all its branches. To such a one good wages and steady employment will be given. None others need apply. au19-1721-3t

WANTED—Good Tinners. Apply at 50 Wells street. N. M. SIMONDS & CO. au19-1711-3t

WANTED—Journeymen Tailors. One or two good Coat hands, to go to Bloomington, Ill. Work for fall and winter. None but good workmen need apply. Inquire of CROSBY, No. 54 Sherman House. au17-1713-3t

WANTED—A House and Lot on either Michigan or Wabash avenues; to be at least eighty feet front, full depth, and located between Monroe and Twelfth streets, for which their value in cash will be paid if satisfactory. None need apply whose premises offered are valued less than $18,000, or are held by the owner at over $25,000. JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., Telegraph Building, Chicago. au15-1710-1w

WANTED—Any person having a Furnished House to let, suitable for boarders, north of Van Buren and east of State streets, can hear of a good occupant by making immediate application. Address "M. L. S.," Tribune Office. Best of city references given. au19 1w

WANTED—By a young Lady, good board in a private family, not more than ten minutes walk from Skinner School. Address Box 4736, Post Office. au18-1874-3t

WANTED.—A Salesman in a Wholesale Dry Goods store. Must be a good stock keeper and give good reference. Address P. O. Box 4,603. au18-1625-3t

WANTED.—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 109 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block, where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 3440. STEWART HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting respectable situations, may find such at this office. au18-1663-1m

WANTED.—A Woman that thoroughly understands restaurant cooking. Also, two girls to do kitchen work, at No. 58 Dearborn street. S. H. THOMPSON. au18-1654-3t

WANTED—A Gardener. One that understands his business, and is every way reliable. None others need apply. au18-1683-1w J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

WANTED, AGENTS.—$15 per day can be made, and no humbug, by selling our great new PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGE. A PERFECT NOVELTY. Entirely new principle. Can't be equalled. Circulars mailed free. C. M. DUNN & CO., No. 124 Clark street, Chicago. jel4-c792-3m

WANTED.—A young lady, educated in New York City, is desirous of a situation as Governess or Assistant Teacher. Is competent to give lessons in vocal or instrumental music. Satisfactory references given. Address Post Office Box 3059. au15-1667-1w

WANTED—To exchange for second hand Furniture or Carpets, a New Buggy or Wagon. Address Box 1662, Chicago Post Office. au15-1571-1w

WANTED.—A young widow lady wishes a situation as Housekeeper in a private family. References exchanged. Address "M. R." Post Office Box 2780, Chicago. au15-1651-1w

WANTED—Good Cooperage, by GELPCKE & THORNE, 104 South Water street. au15-1532-1w

WANTED—Agents—To sell SUTLERS' GOODS, Agents' Goods, Pedlars' Goods, The New Garden City Prize Envelope, View of the City of Chicago on Outside Envelope, Selling by thousands. Maps of all kinds, Brownlow's Book, Crowley's Needle Casket, the best put up in the city. $ G. C. Book. Send stamp and get circular. Official Book Army List of the Western States. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House. au15-1545-3m

INFORMATION WANTED. Any one knowing the whereabouts of RUFUS S. PAYNE Sr., Sewing Machine manufacturer, would confer a favor on giving information of his present domicil to J. R. G., Post Office Box 2861. Said Rufus S. Payne having, when leaving the dwelling house No. 266 Illinois street with his family, through the back door in a hurry last spring, forgotten that he owes not less than twelve months rent. The Chicago papers and the other Illinois papers are respectfully requested to notice this model tenant. jy30-1630-1m

WANTED—LARD AND TALLOW.—We are paying the highest prices for Butter, Lard and Tallow. Our customers shipping to us from the country, will have the benefit of our orders and immediate sales. SHERMAN & HALL, 97 Water street, Chicago. au7-1404-1m

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $32 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents, or for samples of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. jy21-c977-3m

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have Agents whose commissions average $100 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 5689 Chicago, Ill. au1 1262-3m

WANTED—Agents. We are now able fully to supply the very large demand for our valuable articles. All our active, industrious agents are making from $3 to $15 per day. Address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Post Office Box 2711, Chicago, or call at Room No. 9, 119 South Clark street. jy31-1233 3w

WANTED—To Exchange—A Frame Building, with Engine and Boiler of 15 horse power, together with shafting, &c., now set up in Berrien county, Michigan, situated in the midst of a fine timber country and near the lake shore. Will exchange for house and lot in Chicago. Groceries, new reaper and mower, a horse power and mill for grinding corn. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, No. 3 Metropolitan Hall. jy26-1141 3m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 130 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 3489. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de25-h80-1y

WANTED, AGENTS—To sell the new HISTORICAL WAR MAP. A Historical Sketch of all the Battles from the fall of Fort Sumter. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of retail price, 25 cents. Stamps taken. Send stamp for circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, jy31-c898-1m 88 Lake st. opposite Tremont House.

WANTED—Agents. The great Union Book is Headley's Life of Washington, just the book for the times. Agents wanted in every county in the Western States for this and other valuable and popular Books. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. For full information, call on or address (with stamp) O. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 308.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 8 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 3062, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $10 to $20 profit per week can be realized on it by any man or woman. It will make 20,000 stitches a minute, will knit a pair of Stockings or Socks in fifteen minutes; makes a variety of Fancy Work, Shawls, Nubias, Head Dresses, Undersleeves, Clouds, Scarfs, Rigolets, Military Sashes, &c. We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year in such township, which will enable them to earn the price paid for the machine easily and quickly. It is a wonderful machine, and every large family will have one. Secure your township. For circulars and further and full particulars, call on or address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. jy16-c786-3m

To Rent.

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Of a handsome Cottage, containing nine rooms, with barn, woodhouse, &c., on the premises. The lot is 40x180, is well laid out with trees, shrubbery, plants, and is one of the most desirable of its kind in the city. Inquire on the premises, Loomis street, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, next to brick house. Rent $200. Will sell the property if desired. au16-1627-1w

TO RENT—Brick House on Third avenue, No. 66. Rent moderate. Inquire on the premises. au15-1573-3w

TO RENT—The Steam Factory situated on the southeast corner of Fulton and Green streets, West Side, now occupied as a Chair Factory, or would sell the same. Also, for sale, the House and Lot adjoining the Factory on the east. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, on the premises, or to A. B. CLARK, No. 268 Randolph street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. H. PROSSER, 123 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Way... Grey Horse, four and five years old, ... Trade Rooms.

FOR SALE—A first class ... on Rush street, ... a corner lot ... front. JOHN BORDEN, No. 63 Clark street. au19-1694-1w

FOR SALE—A Vinegar ... Mustard Factory, having a large trade ... a good business, situated in the center of the ... For further particulars apply at the ... corner of Wells. It cost $3,500 and with ... au19 1661-3t

FOR SALE—A family Horse, ... warranted kind in every respect. For ... want of use. Apply this morning, August ... Buffalo street, ... the express or grocery business, being ... for a child to drive. au19-1729-3t

FOR SALE—Another bargain ... $3,500 cash, or its equivalent, will buy ... for immediately good city residence ... airy lot, most fashionably located ... $7,000 has heretofore been refused ... desirable, it must be sold. Room 29 ... Clark street.

FOR SALE—A lot of Rose's ... Furniture. It will be sold at a low price ... at Dearborn Seminary, 83 Wabash avenue. au19-1699-3t

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ... The house No. 275 Erie street, ... tween Dearborn and Wolcott, in perfect order ... the modern improvements and with ... desired. Apply within a week to J. V. CLARK ... South Water street.

FOR SALE—Two Second Hand Top Buggies and three Open Buggies, at ... Shop, corner State and Twelfth streets ... au19-1671 3t H. & G. N. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A fine Saddle and Buggy Pony. Apply in ... State street, corner of Monroe.

FOR SALE—A small Cottage House with Furniture. The house has ... and wood shed, with gas and water ... Inquire at No. 120 Madison street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Store Fixtures, Counters, Shelving, &c., also ... Wood, Partition and Doors, at No. 81 ... Apply at 252 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—Engine and Boiler. Ten inch Cylinder Engine and large sized Boiler, in first rate running order, for sale cheap at ... & BRADLEY'S, 34 and 36 North Jefferson street. au18-1666-1w

FOR SALE—One of the best improved and productive Farms in the Western ... try; 175 acres under cultivation, large ... frame houses, barn, granary, corn crib, ... trees most of them bearing, 1½ miles from ... and only 32 miles from Chicago. Price $2,000 ... $500 required, balance on long time at ... or will exchange for city property. Address ... SHIMP, 167 State street.

FOR SALE—One twenty horse power ENGINE, nearly new, ... twelve feet long, forty-two inch flue ... steam dome, ... diameter, ... good order. ... further particulars apply at ... Wells street.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A highly improved Farm of 640 acres, within ... miles of Chicago, and near a station ... leading directly to the city. A purchase ... for 320 acres of the farm can be ... further particulars inquire at the office ... au7-1411-2w A. J. GALLOWAY, 16 Lake street.

FOR SALE.—Drug Store for sale at a great bargain for cash or approved paper, well selected retail stock of Drugs and Fixtures, good location on the North side. ... for selling ill health. For further particulars ... E. R. DUANE, No. 176 North Wells street ... Illinois.

FOR SALE—A Soap, Candle and Oil Factory, at Racine, Wis., with Fixtures, Teams, Stock, &c., in complete running order, and a large business. The owners wish to settle up their partnership business, and therefore offer the same for sale. Terms liberal. Inquire of ISAAC BIGGS & CO., on the premises, or to TURNER & ... 77 Kinzie street, Chicago.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, substantially built of Milwaukee Park pressed brick, and just completed at a cost of $11,000, is offered for sale at a great bargain. It is situated in the educational village of Evanston, about twelve miles from Chicago, on the lake shore, where railroad facilities are such as to enable the occupant of the city to reside here and keep their business hours, and where three of the best educational institutions of the Northwest are located, together with good public schools, make the location most desirable. The House is two and a half stories in height, containing eleven commodious rooms, overlooks the village and lake. Surrounding it are seven acres of ground, richly planted with a good barn, excellent water, ... grafted fruits, large plats of strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, &c., ... stationary plants usually cultivated in private grounds. This property will be sold at a great sacrifice ... will be given on the property for the balance. For further particulars, inquire at No. 163 South Water street, ... Ill. au8-1m-3-66 GEORGE F. FOSTER.

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE Sewing Machines. (INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1861.) Manufactured by A. B. HOWE, Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the HOWE SEWING MACHINE, And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License. This is the oldest Machine in the world (invented in 1845), improved from time to time, and fully perfected in January, 1862. ... tailoring and manufacturing purposes, ... work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Having the widest range of adaptability to sewing, of any machine produced. Buy the Improved Howe Sewing Machine, And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest fabrics ... and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper use. Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed. Circulars, containing full description of Machine, can be had on application, or sent by mail. ADDRESS J. S. BRYANT, General Western Agent, 86 Lake street, Chicago. my17-r431-1y

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction and fasten the end of seams, which, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They're NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western country. With a small investment of capital a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and sample of work, address W. C. MASON, Western Agt, 124 Lake street, Chicago. je4-r800-1y

WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—(New York Tribune). They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—(New York Times). It has NO RIVAL.—(Scientific American). There are 85,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe. This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE for a LIFE-TIME. It is equal to TEN Seamstresses. AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to ... per cent on its cost may be obtained in use ... We ... the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK and using the GLASS FOOT. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota. ... Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Circular may be had on application or by mail.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—Office on first floor 124 Lake street. The friends and patrons of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company in Chicago and vicinity will be happy to learn that we have in this city ... Each Machine is warranted to give better satisfaction than any Machine in market or money refunded. Agents wanted.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES. $35 TO $110. TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT, DOUBLE LOCK ... STITCH; WILLCOX & GIBB'S PATENT ... LOOP STITCH ... [illegible]

Special Notices.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.) jy9-c707-1y

HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman will ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, R. R. LANDON, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago. jy27-c470-3m

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. SPECIALIST.—Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. See the testimonials of the medical fraternity, Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South. Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. Consultations inviolable. jel3-c180-3m

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder, Tested for 15 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in Cloths, Furs and Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice, Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, New York.

S.—T.—1860.—X.—Drake's Plantation BITTERS.—Exhausted Nature's great restorer. They invigorate, strengthen and purify the system, cure Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, Diarrhea, &c. A perfect Appetizer and Tonic. They invigorate the body without stimulating the brain. They are compounded of pure St. Croix Rum, Roots and Herbs, and are recommended to all who use them. Adapted to the old or young, but particularly recommended to the weak and languid. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York.

For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, &c., go to A. OSWALD'S, 101 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the ... from the natural when adjusted to the head. ... Hair Jewelry and all articles will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH! CATARRH! R. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, A sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should remember that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it. The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear ... Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $1.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions, sent by express. Office, 197 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.) Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4361, Chicago, Ill.

To the Nervous of both sexes. A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA—Certain cure. Also, the WESTERN LINIMENT, For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c. No family or individual should be without it. W. HUTCHINGS, Sole agent for the West, 84 Dearborn street.

KNOW THYSELF! Dr. J. H. McCANN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of disease, by a simple inspection of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation. ... Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge. ... Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

Female Diseases, &c., Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility ... Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge. All communications strictly confidential. Office in ... Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. ... DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS ... DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS Are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. ... Price One Dollar per Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills. Sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to the Agent. Sold by DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. ... au462 1yr

DR. N. S. DODGE, PROFESSOR of Lung and Female diseases, may be consulted at his Rooms at the Sherman House, on Fridays, May ... Patients should call early. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Consultation free. Address Post Office Box 3063, Chicago, Illinois. ... my30-r771-3m

Educational.

ACADEMY OF LIND UNIVERSITY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The fourth year of this Institution, under the direction of M. C. Butler, A. M. Principal, and Rev. Wm. C. Dickinson, Professor of Languages, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 17th. Circulars, giving full particulars, will be sent on application to either of the Professors, at Lake Forest, or to Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Rev. Arthur Swazey, H. M. Thompson, Esq., H. E. Seelye, Esq., or to Peter Page, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Chicago. Lake Forest, August 15, 1862. au19-1695-1m

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 WABASH AVENUE.—The next term of this Institution will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15th. The price of tuition in the Primary Department will be one-third less than heretofore. Circulars can be obtained by calling at the Seminary, or by addressing the Principal through the Post Office. au19-1790-1m Z. GROVER, Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE. An English and French family, and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th street, New York, will re-open on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th. For full particulars see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The next term commences Thursday, September 4th. Board in private families from $2.50 to $3.00 per week. Healthfulness of location, freedom from immoral influences, extensive Cabinets of Geology, and Natural History, valuable Library and thorough Preparatory School, present the best facilities to students. ... Send for catalogues. Evanston, Ill., Aug. 9, 1862. HENRY S. NOYES. au11-1443-3w

MONTICELLO FEMALE SEMINARY.—The 25th term of this Institution will commence on the 18th of September. Applications for admission should be made to the Principal, Miss PHILENA FOBES, Godfrey, Madison county, Illinois, who will furnish catalogues gratuitously on application, by mail or otherwise. au9-1439-2w

LADIES' SEMINARY, DIXON, ILL.—Opens its second year, Wednesday, September 3d. Pupils board in the Institution. Board and tuition $150 per year. A Normal Department will be added the present year. For circulars address MRS. S. A. COOLEY, Principal.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE. Rev. I. C. PERSHING, A. M. President. Best furnished College in the State—Fifteen Teachers. Attendance last year 248. Superb brick buildings, thorough and extensive course of study. Telegraphing and Organ Music Taught. FORTY DOLLARS per term for boarding, light, &c. Fall term commences Sept. 3d. Send to the President for a Catalogue. ... M. SIMPSON, President Trustees.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi. ... [illegible]

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The Fourth Year of this Institution, conducted by Rev. B. Dickinson, and daughters, will commence on THURSDAY, the 4th day of September next, and with ample facilities. ... Lake Forest, Ill., July 8, 1862. B. DICKINSON.

Real Estate.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms—A large, rich and thriving settlement of ... Vineland. ... Fruit Crops to be seen growing. ... Good Business Openings—Good Society. ... [illegible]

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED ... Bounties, ... Office 56 Dearborn ... JOHN B. TURNER ...

WILLSON ... Pension Office ...

OFFICE ...

WAR ...

WAR ... DISABLED ... NO CHILD ...

ALEX ... Notary Public ...

CARR ...

"The Nat..." ... Knight's Block ...

DISSOLUTION ...

SURGEON ...

EYE ... DR. ...

Vermin ...

PATENT ... FLOUR ... HAWLEY ... MICHIGAN ...

Hats, Caps ...

NEW FIRM ... THE ... SIGNATURE ...

Carriages ...

NOVELTY ... 44 Adams ...

GEORGE ...

EASTERN ...

GUNS! ...

ENOCH W... No. 180 ... Guns, Sporting ... Tackle, ... AND MIL...

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A [illegible] the office of HIGGINS, BEAN & CO. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class resid[ence] on Rush street [illegible] JOHN BORDEN, No. 6 Clark street [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Vinegar [illegible] Mustard Factory, having a large trade and [illegible] good business situated in the central part of the [city] [illegible] For further particulars apply at 191 [illegible] corner of Wells. It cost $3,000 and will be sold [illegible]

FOR SALE—A family Horse, [w]arranted kind in every respect. For sale [illegible] want of use. Apply this morning, August [illegible] Buffalo street. N. B.—This horse cannot be [beat] for the express or grocery business, being [illegible] child to drive. O. V. COL[LINS]

FOR SALE—Another barg[ain] $3,500 cash, or its equivalent, will buy [illegible] acre lot, most fashionably located, and [illegible] $5,000 has heretofore been refused. No time to [lose] gentlemen, it must be sold. Room H. No. [illegible] Clark street.

FOR SALE—A lot of Rose[wood] [Sch]ool Furniture. It will be sold at a low price. Ap[ply] at Dearborn Seminary, 83 Wabash avenue.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SAL[E]. The house No. 718 Erie street, south front, [be]tween Dearborn and Wolcott, in perfect order, with [all] modern improvements and with the furniture [illegible] Apply within a week to J. Y. CLARK[E] [illegible] South Water street.

FOR SALE—Two Second Ha[nd] Top Buggies and three Open Buggies, at Gurney [illegible] corner State and Twelfth street. H. & G. E. WILLETS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A fine S[addle] Horse and Buggy Pony. Apply in Basement of [illegible] State street, corner of Monroe.

FOR SALE—A small Cotta[ge] House with Furniture. The house has six rooms [and] wood shed, with garden and water. For p[articulars] inquire at No. 130 Madison street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Store Fi[x]tures, Counters, Shelving, &c.; also, Dwelli[ng] Wood, Partition and Doors, at No. 184 State street. Apply at 232 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—Engine and Boile[r]. Ten inch Cylinder Engine and large sized Boiler, in first rate running order, for sale cheap, at FU[LLER] & BRADLEY'S, 56 and 58 North Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—One of the best im[proved] and cheapest Farms in the Western country [illegible] 165 acres under cultivation [illegible] houses, barns, granary, corn-crib, orchard [illegible] and only 27 miles from Chicago. Price $3,500 [illegible] required, balance on long time [illegible] exchange for city property. Apply to PE[illegible] 107 State street.

FOR SALE—One twenty horse power ENGINE, nearly new; 1 Tubular Boiler [illegible] forty-two 3-inch flues [illegible] diameter [illegible] good order. For further particulars apply at [illegible] Wells street.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A highly improved Farm of 640 acres, within [illegible] miles of Chicago, and near a station upon a [rail]road leading directly to the city. A purchaser or [lessee] of the stock of the farm can be accommodated. For further particulars inquire at the office of A. J. GALLOWAY, 146 Lake street.

FOR SALE.—Drug Store for sale at a great bargain for cash or approved paper [illegible] well selected retail stock of Drugs and Fixtures [illegible] good location on the North Side. Reason for [illegible] failing ill health. For further particulars [apply to] E. DOANE, No. 176 North Wells street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Soap, Candle and Oil Factory, at Racine, Wis., with Fixtures, Tools, Stock, &c., in complete running order, and doing a large business. The owners wish to settle up their co-partnership business, and therefore offer their works for sale. Terms liberal. Inquire of ISAAC BURBECK & CO., on the premises, or to TURNER & MITCHELL, 18 Kinzie street, Chicago.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago [illegible] well finished [illegible] is offered for sale at a great bargain. It is situated in the educational village of Evanston [illegible] from Chicago, on the lake shore [illegible] railroad facilities are such [illegible] business in the city to [illegible] keep their [illegible] The house is two and a half stories in height [illegible] overlooks the village and lake [illegible] fruits [illegible] strawberries, raspberries [illegible] Inquire at No. 242 South Water st. GEORGE F. FOSTER.

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE

Sewing - Machines.

(INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.)

Manufactured by

A. B. HOWE,

Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

[illegible] which all other Sewing Machines derive their [illegible] and to whom all others pay a License [illegible]

Improved Howe Sewing Machine,

[illegible] Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed. Circulars, containing full description of Machines, sent by mail on application, or sent by

J. S. BRYANT,

General Western Agent, 66 Lake street, Chicago.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction and fasten the end of seams, which, together with making a long and short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They [illegible]

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western country, with a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and samples of work, address

W. C. MASON, Western Agt. 124 Lake street, Chicago.

WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune.

They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times.

It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.

There are 95,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe.

The Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE [illegible]

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses [illegible]

An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of [illegible] per cent [illegible]

[illegible] LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING-HOOK, and [illegible] GLASS FOOT.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,

General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota, 169 and 160 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Circular may be had on application or by mail.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—Office on first floor 122 Lake street. The friends and patrons of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine [illegible] in Chicago and vicinity [illegible] to learn that we have [illegible]

Agents wanted.

L. CORNELL & Co.

IMPROVED

SEWING MACHINES.

$35 TO $110.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

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DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 WABASH AVENUE.—The next term of this Institution will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15th. The [illegible] of the Primary Department will be [illegible] Circulars can be obtained by calling at the Seminary, or by addressing the Principal through the Post Office.

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Evanston, Ill., Aug. 9, 1862. HENRY S. NOYES. au11-e445-2w

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au16 e52-1w

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my18-r212-3m

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The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1862.

INTERESTING FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Negro Stampede—Deadly Weapons Used—Desperate Conflict Between Policemen and Negroes.

[From the New Orleans Delta, August 5.]

We learn that there was a stampede of 150 negroes yesterday from the plantations along the coast below the city.

This morning, about four o'clock, a portion of the above number, supposed to be twenty-five or thirty, were met by the police of the third district about Montegut street, when a running fight took place, extending up to St. Ferdinand street. The negroes were armed with cane knives, scythe blades and clubs. When they saw the police the leader of the gang called to them to come, that they were drilled. The police, finding that the negroes were determined to resist, opened on them with their pistols and closed in with their clubs. They captured fourteen and killed one. Of those captured, nine were so badly wounded that they had to be sent to the hospital. Five of them were pronounced mortally wounded. All of this party belonged to Mr. Morgan, whose plantation is about twenty-eight miles below this city. Four of the policemen were wounded, but to what extent we were unable to learn. There seems to be a lack of disposition on the part of some connected with the third district police station to allow the public to be made acquainted with the doings of the police, except through certain quarters.

The body of the dead negro was lying at the station, awaiting the arrival of the coroner. The other five we saw in the lock-up. They are all hale, hearty, sprightly looking negroes, notwithstanding their doleful tales about being overworked and under-fed. That, however, is usually the case with negroes; and it not unfrequently happens that those best cared for make the most complaints.

We understand that one of the negroes stated that two Frenchmen induced them to leave the plantation by telling them that if they could get to the city they would have plenty to eat and nothing to do.

Those in the lockup denied that they intended to fight, but said they expected to be locked up in some jail where they could make complaint against the overseer. Still they were found with arms in their hands. The one who put in this plea, on being asked why he had a cane knife in his hands, answered that he picked it up where some of his comrades dropped it. And notwithstanding his desire to be locked up he attempted to escape by flight, when he was brought to by a stone which struck him in the back.

As this party passed the barracks it is stated two of them were stopped. Some of their cane knives being covered with blood, it was supposed they had a fight before they met the police.

[From the New Orleans Bee, August 5.]

About half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning the third district was the scene of one of the most desperate negro affairs which this city has yet witnessed. Shortly before that hour the police of that district discovered coming along the levee a large band of negroes, evidently runaways, and determined to carry out their schemes at all hazards and cost. They were armed with all sorts of weapons which plantations afford, from cane bill hooks to clubs.

When they reached about Montegut street, the police ordered them to halt, and proceeded to endeavor to arrest them. Instead of surrendering themselves, however, they immediately attacked the police in a most ferocious manner. The officers immediately called for further assistance, and were speedily reinforced, almost to the whole strength on duty in the district; but so furious were the negroes, that they were in danger of being completely overcome. Their clubs and pistols were freely used, but so numerous was the gang of negroes that they were not equal to the task which had fallen on them. By this time the whole neighborhood was in a state of terrible excitement, and assistance from other quarters being absolutely necessary to save the police, a detachment of militia from adjacent quarters hastened to the spot and lent their aid. It did not take long after this to convince the negroes that they were overpowered, for three of them were soon killed, a number desperately wounded, and the mass of them scattered, some running in one direction, some in another, some jumping into the river and swimming off, and so forth.

The total number of the band, it would seem, was something like one hundred and fifty; but they were not all together at the time of the police accosting them. They had run off last night from plantations down the coast. From one, that of Thomas Morgan, esq., some thirty have run off, thirteen of whom are now in the parish prison, nine in the Charity hospital, and one killed.

We saw those in the Charity hospital this morning. They are as follows:

1. Harry, 18 years of age; born on the plantation of Mr. Morgan. He is badly contused about the head and elsewhere; not so badly, however, but what he was about to be sent from the hospital to jail. He says that the gang started from the plantation on Sunday night, when the moon was about two hours high.

2. Philip, aged 35 years, shot in the ear, and will probably die.

3. Lewis, 16 years old, severely contused about the head, but in condition to be removed from the hospital to jail.

4. Monroe, aged 20, with his skull fractured, and badly contused in various parts of the body. His condition is critical.

5. Adams, 25 years of age, heavily hit about the shoulder, and apparently stupefied by his share in the fight. He was to be removed to jail.

6. Hossy, aged 32, badly beaten about the head with clubs. Kept in the hospital.

7. Braxton, aged about 50 years; born, not like the preceding ones, on the plantation, but in Virginia. Severely hit on the back of the head, and with contusions elsewhere. He was to be removed to jail.

8. Joe, aged about 60; like the foregoing, from Virginia. Shot in the upper part of the thigh and severely contused with club blows.

9. Johnson, aged about 50, born on the plantation, shot in the thigh; severe cut over the eye; badly beaten over the head.

After the mastery had been obtained over the gang they were taken to the third district police station; but Mr. Hollander, the clerk, seeing the condition of those above mentioned considerately sent them to the Charity Hospital.

Besides the three killed and nine wounded negroes above noticed, there are others also more or less hurt.

Four of the police officers, we regret to learn, are pretty badly injured.

We presume the coroner will hold an inquest on the bodies of the three killed negroes, when we expect further and perhaps more accurate details.

The affair has created great excitement throughout the city, especially in the lower districts; but this is nothing in comparison to what exists in the country below. Apprehensions of the gravest character are felt on all the plantations, and measures for protection against the dreaded evils are being most anxiously canvassed.

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. PHELPS AND GEN. BUTLER.

CAMP PARAPET, LA., Aug. 2, 1862.

Major General B. F. Butler, commanding the Department of the Gulf:

SIR:—Two communications from you of this date have this moment been received. One of them refers to the raising of volunteer or militia forces, stating that I "must desist from the formation of any negro military organizations;" and the other declaring, in a spirit contrary to all usage in military service, and to all the rights and liberties of a citizen of a free government, that my resignation will not be accepted by you; that a leave of absence until its acceptance by the president will not be granted me, and that I must see to it that your orders—which I could not obey without becoming a slave myself—are "faithfully and diligently executed."

It can be of little consequence to me as to what kind of slavery I am to be subjected, whether to African slavery or to that which you thus so offensively propose for me, giving me an order wholly opposed to my convictions of right, as well as of the higher scale of public necessities in the case, and insisting upon my complying with it faithfully and diligently, allowing me no room to escape with my convictions or my principles, at any sacrifice that I may make. I cannot submit to either kind of slavery, and cannot, therefore, for a double reason, comply with your order of the 31st of July, in complying with which I should submit to both kinds—both to African slavery and to that which you resort in its defense.

Desirous to the last of saving the public interests involved, I appeal to your sense of justice to reconsider your decision and make the most to the cause out of the sacrifice which I offer, by granting the quiet, proper and customary action upon my resignation.

By refusing my request you would subject me to great inconvenience, without, as far as I can see, any advantage either to yourself or to the service. With the view of securing myself a tardy justice in the case, being remote from the capital, when the transmission of the mails is remarkably irregular and uncertain, and in order to give you every assurance that my resignation is tendered in strict compliance with paragraph twenty-nine of the regulations to be "unconditional and immediate," I herewith enclose a copy for the adjutant general of the army, which I desire may be forwarded to him, to be laid before the president, for his early action in the case as his excellency may be pleased to accord; and as my position, sufficiently unpleasant already, promises to become much more so still by the course of action which I am sorry to find that you deem it proper to pursue, I urgently request his excellency, by a speedy acceptance of my commission, to liberate me from that sense of suffocation—from that darkling sense of bondage and enthralment which, it appears to me, like the snake around the muscles and sinews of Laocoon, is entangling and deadening the energies of the government and country, when a decisive act might cut the evils and liberate us from their baneful and fascinating influence forever. In conclusion of this communication, and I should also hope of my services in this department, I deem it my duty to state, least it might not otherwise come to your notice, that several parties of the free colored men of New Orleans have recently come to consult me on the propriety of raising one or two regiments of volunteers from their class of the population for the defense of the government and good order, and that I have recommended them to propose the measure to you, having no power to act upon it myself. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PHELPS, Brig. General.

MONDAY, August 4, 1862.

P. S.—The negroes increase rapidly. There are doubtless now six hundred able bodied men in camp. These added to those who are suffering uselessly in the prisons and jails of New Orleans and vicinity, and feeding from the general stock of provisions, would make a good regiment of one thousand men, who might contribute as much to the preservation of law and good order as a regiment of Caucasians, and probably much more. Now, a mere burden, they might become a beneficent element of governmental power. J. W. P.

CAMP PARAPET, LA. August 2, 1862.

General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR—Finding it impossible to serve in this department without doing violence to my convictions of right and public necessity, I respectfully tender you the resignation of my commission as an officer of the army of the United States, and request as early an acknowledgment of its acceptance as conveniently possible. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PHELPS, Brigadier General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, August 5, 1862.

GENERAL—Your communication of to-day has been received. I had forwarded your resignation on the day it was received to the president of the United States, so that there will be no occasion for forwarding a duplicate. General, not at liberty to accept your resignation, I cannot consistently with my duty and the orders of the war department, grant you a leave of absence till it is accepted by the president, for want of officers to supply your place. I see nothing unusual, nor do I intend anything so, in the refusal to accept the resignation of an officer where his place cannot at the present moment be supplied. I pray you to understand that there was nothing intended to be offensive to you either in the matter or manner of my communication in directing you to cease military organization of the negroes. I do but carry out the law of Congress, as I understand it, and in doing which I have no choice. I can see neither African, nor any other slavery in the commander of the post clearing from the front of this line, by means of able bodied men under his control, the trees and underbrush which would afford cover and shelter to his enemies in case of an attack, especially when the very measure, as a precautionary one, was advised by yourself; and while, in deference to your age and experience as a soldier, and the appreciation I have of your many good qualities of heart, I have withdrawn and do withdraw anything you may find offensive in my communication, still, I must request a categorical answer to this question: will you or will you not employ a proportion of the negroes in cutting down the trees which afford cover to the enemy in front and right of your line? I pray you to observe that, if there is anything wrong in this order, that wrong is mine, for you have sufficiently protested against it. You are not responsible for it more than the hand that executes it. It can offend neither your political nor moral sense. With sentiments of the utmost kindness and respect, I am your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

To Brig. Gen. PHELPS.

GENERAL BUTLER ASSESSING THE NEW ORLEANS SECESSIONISTS.

In order to provide for the wants of the suffering poor of New Orleans, General Butler has assessed the accessionists of that city who subscribed to the defense fund, and the cotton brokers who counselled the planters not to bring their produce to market. The following is the General's order:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4, 1862.

"GENERAL ORDER No. 55.—It appears that the need of relief to the destitute poor of the city require more extended measures and greater outlay than have yet been made.

"It becomes a question in justice upon whom should this burden fall.

"Clearly upon those who have brought this great calamity upon their fellow-citizens.

"It should not be borne by taxation of the whole municipality, because the middle and working men have never been heard at the ballot-box, unawed by threats and menaced by Thugs and paid assassins of conspirators against peace and good order. Beside, more than the vote which was claimed for secession have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

"The United States government does its share when it protects, defends and preserves the people in the enjoyment of law, order and calm quiet.

"Those who have brought upon the city this stagnation of business, this desolation of the hearthstone, this starvation of the poor and helpless, should, as far as they may be able, relieve distresses.

"There were two classes whom it would seem peculiarly fit should at first contribute to this end. First, those individuals and corporations who have aided the rebellion with their means; and, second, those who have endeavored to destroy the commercial prosperity of the city, upon which the welfare of its inhabitants depends.

"It is brought to the knowledge of the commanding general that a subscription of $1,250,000 was made by the corporate bodies, business firms and persons whose names are set forth in schedule 'A,' annexed to this order, and that sum placed in the hands of an illegal body known as the 'Committee of Public Safety,' for the treasonable purpose of defending the city against the government of the United States, under whose humane rule the city of New Orleans had enjoyed such unexampled prosperity that her warehouses were filled with the trade of all nations who came to share her freedom, to take part in the benefits of her commercial superiority, and thus she was made the representative mart of the world.

"The stupidity and wastefulness with which this immense sum was spent, was only equalled by the folly which led to its being raised at all. The subscribers to this fund, by this very act, betray their treasonable designs, and their ability to pay at least a much smaller tax for the relief of their destitute and starving neighbors.

"Schedule 'B' is a list of cotton brokers, who, claiming to control that great interest in New Orleans, to which she is so much indebted for her wealth, published in the newspapers in October, 1861, a manifesto deliberately advising the planters not to bring their produce to the city, a measure which brought ruin at the same time upon the producer and the city.

"This act sufficiently testifies the malignity of those traitors as well to the government as their neighbors, and it is to be regretted that their ability to relieve their fellow citizens is not equal to their facilities for injuring them.

"In taxing both these classes to relieve the suffering poor of New Orleans—yea, even though the needy be the starving wives and children of those in arms at Richmond and elsewhere against the United States—it will be impossible to make a mistake save in having the assessment too easy and the burden too light.

"It is therefore ordered—

"*First*—That the sums in schedules annexed, marked 'A' and 'B,' set against the names of the several persons, business firms and corporations therein described, be and hereby are assessed upon each respectively.

"*Second*—That said sums be paid to Lieut. David C. G. Field, financial clerk, at his office in the Custom House on or before Monday, the 11th inst., or that the property of the delinquent be forthwith seized and sold at public auction, to pay the amount, with all necessary charges and expenses, or the party imprisoned till paid.

"*Third*—The money raised by this assessment to be a fund for the purpose of providing employment and food for the deserving poor people of New Orleans.

"By order of

"Major-General BUTLER.

"R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G."

The amount assessed is $341,916, of which the cotton brokers must pay $29,200. The Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, which subscribed $306,400 to the defense fund, is assessed $76,600. This summary measure will at once relieve the pressing wants of the destitute and teach the rebels a salutary lesson.

Benevolent War-Claim Association.

The needs of the time have brought out numerous forms of charity and benevolence designed to aid those who give their services to their country. Union defense committees, sanitary commissions, soldiers' aid societies, arise from a common spirit of patriotism, and of charity in its broad sense of love for our fellow men. No one will question the amount of good done through these channels.

The latest form of this charity, and by no means an insignificant work, has been started in this city. Reference is made to the Benevolent War-Claim Association. A brief statement of its objects and its plan of operation is all that is needed to commend it to those who have at heart the welfare of our soldiers and their families. Its object is to aid the sick or wounded soldiers, the widows and heirs of deceased soldiers, and all those who have claims against the government arising out of actual military service, in obtaining their dues from the government. It is a well known fact that a large majority of the persons of this class, who are entitled to money from the government, are ignorant of the mode of obtaining it, and are compelled to put their claims into the hands of those who, it is fair to suppose, are governed by interested motives or a desire only to make money for themselves out of the business. In such cases a heavy tax is levied upon the poor recipients of the government bounty which they are not able to pay. The business of these agents is a legitimate one so long as no other channel is provided through which the money can come; but the temptation to take unfair advantages of the ignorance and of the necessities of this class of persons proves, in too many cases, irresistible. And even when the business is conducted by honorable men, they are compelled to make such charges as are a serious burden upon their clients.

It is a consideration that an association composed of persons whose well-known character and public spirit would be a guarantee to the community that benevolent and patriotic motives alone induced this organization, and whose pecuniary circumstances were such as would dispel all suspicion that any selfish purpose of gain or individual advantage had prompted the undertaking, would meet with the entire confidence of the soldiers and their friends, and also of the officers of government whose co-operation would thus be secured. This association is conducted by the usual officers of president, secretary, treasurer, and by a board of seven directors. The secretary transacts the business of collecting the claims of soldiers and seamen for bounties, pensions, and arrears of deceased soldiers, and this is done under the direction and supervision of the board of directors. A perfect security is afforded to the claimant that his money will be paid over on its receipt from the government, by the fact that the executive officers, the Secretary and Treasurer, are supervised by a select committee whose special function it is to look to this, and by the further fact that bonds are required to be given by these officers for a faithful discharge of their duties.

The claimant will be charged only such a sum for obtaining his money as will be sufficient to defray the actual cost, as the business will be large, the fee in each case will be but a trifle. Ten per cent. is in invariably the minimum charge now made by claim agents. More often the fees are much larger, and, in case of contingent fees, the recipients of the bounties get for their share whatever the cupidity of the agent may allow in the division of the spoils.

The Iron-clad Frigate New Ironsides.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that this vessel will be ready to make her trial trip next week. All the iron plates have been arranged on the sides and stern. It had been decided at first not to have placed one here above the line, but on Thursday last the wood-work was torn away and a plate substituted. All her guns have been placed on board—and among them are two hundred pound rifled Parrotts, capable of throwing shell six miles. The crew, who have all reported, number five hundred men. The following is a list of the officers:

Captain commanding, Thomas Turner; Lieutenant commander and executive officer, W. M. Gamble; Lieutenant Henry B. Robinson; Lieutenant, George M. Bache; Acting-Master, John M. Skillings; Acting-Master, John M. Butler; Acting-Master, George W. Dornett; Paymaster, A. W. Russell; Chief Engineer, H. Newell; First Assistant Engineer, George S. Bright; Second Assistant Engineer, Robert L. Harris; Second Assistant Engineer, Oscar H. Lackey; Third Assistant Engineer, U. S. Smith; Third Assistant Engineer, Everett Battier; Third Assistant Engineer, H. C. Beckwith; Surgeon-Marines, J. Duvalo; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Edward Kershner; Acting Assistant Surgeon, William T. Plant; Acting Master's Mate, Charles A. Jones; Acting Master's Mate, Shanger S. Hand; Acting Master's Mate, Thomas E. Harvey; Acting Master's Mate, Robert Sheppard; Acting Master's Mate, Benjamin F. Morris; Acting Master's Mate, G. H. Bradley; Boatswain, Thomas Bennett; Carpenter, Leonard Wentworth; Sailmaker, John A. Berdsdale; Yeoman, Charles Wilkins; Gunner, Charles Stuart.

BARNUM BROTHERS,

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

WILLOW CABS,

Children's Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,

Julip Straws,

Quill and Wood Tooth-picks,

Feather Dusters,

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And all goods in the line of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Headquarters for all kinds of

FISHING TACKLE,

Orders respectfully solicited.

No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

NURSING BOTTLE.

No Metal in its Construction.

Imitating exactly the natural supply. Adopted by the physicians of the East, and are for sale by

VAN SCHAACK, 47 STATE STREET.

Nearly every article required for housekeeping at Van Shaack's,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA KETTLE.

WOOLEN YARNS,

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,

Heavy Knit Wool Hf. Hose,

Suitable for Army Wear.

Coventry Frilling or Ruffling,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

Corsets, Hosiery, &c.

We are receiving a full assortment of Woolen Yarns for Fall Trade.

SUTTON & BURKITT,

je9-r699-3m 41 Lasalle street.

IMPROVED

THIMBLE

SKEINS,

For Wagons and Carriages.

The best and strongest made in the United States.

EVERY SKEIN WARRANTED.

Having capacity for 100 sets per day, our facilities are unrivalled, and we CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD by any first-class manufacturer.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

Iron Merchants and Manufacturers,

193 and 195 South Water street.

[ap11-p296-1y]

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
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FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,

A Very Large Assortment

AT GALE BROTHERS, Druggists,

202 Randolph street, Chicago.

NATHANIEL A. HAVEN,

No. 242 South Water street, Chicago,

Is making liberal advances on GRAIN, PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER.

And other Produce consigned to

M. W. STARIN & CO.,

No. 209 Duane-st, New York. Also—Has a large, well ventilated and perfectly dry CELLAR, suitable for storing and repacking Butter. Country Dealers who wish to sell Butter in this Market, ship East, or through the season, will have every facility afforded them, and at moderate rates. ly9-e710-1m

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS continue to

ADVANCE IN VALUE,

While we adhere to the

RUINOUSLY LOW PRICES

Upon our Entire Stock,

WHICH IS BEING

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CALL IN SEASON.

JONES & CO., 182 South Clark St.

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BIDWELL'S CELEBRATED

COAL OIL AXLE GREASE.

The Best Article Made.

FULL STOCK IN

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Constantly on hand and for sale to the trade

At Manufacturer's Prices

—AT THE—

LAMP AND OIL STORE OF

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[fe12'62-1y]

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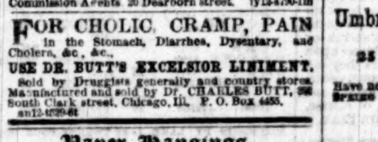
126 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Branch Office—No. 58 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.



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The Hard Rubber Truss is unlike and superior to all others in the following respects: Will never break, rust, chafe, gall or blister; can be made stiff or limber; will cure Hernia of years' standing; does not press or injure the cord, and is always clean and good as new.

Patients can be accurately fitted by sending size in inches around body in line of rupture.

REFERENCES as the superiority over others, the following only are offered:—Professors Mott, Carnochan, and Parker, New York; Profs. Godard and Agnew, Philadelphia; Dr. R. Johnson, Surgeon General Burean, Washington; Profs. Brainard, Freer, Bea, Andrews and Davis, Chicago; Dr. Wolcott, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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USE DR. BUTT'S EXCELSIOR LINIMENT.

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75 LAKE STREET,

Are now offering to the Trade, FOR NETT CASH

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At Manufacturer's Prices.

CORSETS

At very close figures. Also, Rubber Combs, Hair Nets, Skirt Braids, Suspenders, Shirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Notions, at rates that

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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
COPPER,
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Tinners Tools and Machines,

And Tinners Goods of all descriptions.

FENCE WIRE, best American manufacture, NAILS, "Wheeling" brand.

Japanned and Pressed Tinware,

CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

A full assortment of all goods in our line at Eastern prices.

WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

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75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,

Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of

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At Wholesale,

EMBRACING

SUGARS,	FISH,
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DRIED FRUIT,	

WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.

We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying. EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.

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34 & 36 Lake Street,

Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as

Cordoroys,	Satinets,
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You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand. ap7-p115-ly

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Have just received a large lot of

DRESS GOODS!

FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALES,

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EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

To suit the season. Also some new styles of

SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES,

Including the new FRENCH SACQUE, and the RUFFLED MANTLES. We invite a close inspection of these goods, in quality and price, knowing that we cannot be undersold.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

New Styles of Pacific Lawns

Only One Shilling per yard.

JACCONETS, FRENCH ORGANDIES,

New goods and new prices. Also, a fine assortment of Black Silk Twist Lace Mitts, Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery and Gloves, Summer and Undergarments, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Sun Umbrellas,

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS

A large lot of VEILS now opening, comprising Mode Colored Grenadine, Love and Lace goods at very low figures.

Hoop Skirts for both Ladies' and Misses', comprising the

Bridal Trail and Paris Trail,

Made of the best Watch Spring Steel and at prices as low as can elsewhere be found.

LACE POINTS AND MANTLES,

A full assortment, very cheap. Also just opened a large lot of the celebrated JENNY LIND CORSETS at the same low price as formerly. We invite all to call and examine.

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We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.

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HATS, CAPS,

Straw Goods, Parasols.

Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,

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Have now in store a large and desirable SPRING TRADE which will be offered at

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For CASH or approved short credit.

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SPRING 1862.

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Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of

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DRESS GOODS

Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.

We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.

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NEW STEAMERS,

For Buffalo & Intermediate Ports.

These Boats are new and splendidly furnished, with a view to the comfort of passengers.

One boat of this line leaves daily at 6 o'clock P. M., from the I. C. R. R. Dock, for the above ports.

Ticket office No. 12 South Water street, opposite the Central Depot, Chicago.

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ALSO FOR

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For all points East.

☞ TRANSPORTATION to and from NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, MONTREAL, and all New York, New England and Canadian Towns.

Via all Rail, or Water and Rail,

AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

For Rates, Bills Lading, &c., apply at the

Company's Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Or at the Steamboat Office of A. E. GOODRICH, first Warehouse ABOVE RUSH STREET BRIDGE, on River street. my29-r767-3m

THE

Western Transportation Co

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1862.

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130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER,	CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily,

Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	W. T. Co. Steamers.
MISSOURI,	DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS,	CONCORD,
SAGINAW,	MARY STEWART
OMAR PASHA.	

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at [illegible] o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.

Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.

Central Railroad Steamers.

EQUATOR,	EQUINOX,
ARAXES,	EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE,	COMET,
ROCKET,	MARQUETTE,
CUYAHOGA,	ORONTES,
FOREST QUEEN.	

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to T. D. Dole, Agent, office foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.

HUGH ALLEN, [illegible]

A. COLSON, No. [illegible] Astor House, New York.

S. G. CHASE, 118 Pier, Albany, N. Y.

S. G. CHASE, 186 River street, Troy, N. Y.

J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.

J. J. TALLMADGE, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.

E. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis.

W. T. HURD, Boston, Mass.

Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.

DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

W. T. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.

JOHN BEHREN & CO., Erie, Pa.

DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.

KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.

W. B. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.

J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

C. Y. RICHMOND,

Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.

J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent,

Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

ap14-p805-6m

THE

Northern Transportation Co'y

OF OHIO

Is prepared to transport property between Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West,

With promptness, care and dispatch.

This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburg with the Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England;

At Cape Vincent with the Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York,

And at Oswego with a

LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS

Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York,

Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit,

AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO

Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports.

AGENTS:

J. Myers, 191 Broadway, New York. John Hocking, 7 State street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburgh. H. J. Crevolin, Cape Vincent. John H. Crawford, Oswego. Pelton & Breed, Cleveland. Walker & Hayes, Toledo. E. R. Mathews, Detroit. O. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine.

CLARY & HOWE, Agents.

Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

[ap4-p52-6m]

1862. MISSOURI RIVER 1862.

PACKET LINE.

ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.

STEAMER OMAHA,

Captain F. B. KERCHEVAL. S. ED. DAY, Clerk.

STEAMER WEST WIND,

Captain J. D. HOOPER, W. W. COPELAND, Clerk.

WILL LEAVE ST. JOSEPH TRI-WEEKLY During the Season,

For Forest City, White Cloud, Rulo, Arago, Aspinwall, Brownville, Rockport, Sonora, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs and Omaha, on the arrival of the Express Passenger Train from St. Louis and the East.

The Boats of this line are commanded by skillful and experienced officers, and have been carefully overhauled and refitted in the best manner to insure comfort and safety to passengers and shippers.

To Travelers and Shippers to the Upper Missouri,

Western Iowa, Nebraska Territory and the Gold Mines this line is recommended as safe, expeditious and reliable.

Overland Transportation Companies

At Nebraska City and Omaha will receive freight from this Line for Denver, Salt Lake, &c., FREE OF CHARGE.

This route offers to passengers and shippers from the East more and better facilities than any other.

THROUGH CONTRACTS MADE

By authorized Agents for this Line, in all the principal cities in the East, Chicago and Saint Louis, for Freight and Passengers.

Merchants and Miners bound East from Denver and the Gold Mines will find it much to their advantage to take one of the boats of this Line at Omaha or Nebraska City, which places them within seventy-five hours traveling time of New York and Philadelphia.

STEAMER ALEX. MAJORS,

Captain SAMUEL BURKS, JNO. A. NICELY, Clerk, Will leave IATAN, (the terminus of the Platte County Railroad,) DAILY, for Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth City, Wyandotte and Kansas City, and return in time to connect with the Express Train going East same day.

Passengers leaving St. Joseph at 3:30 P. M., on arrival of the H. & St. Joseph Train from the East, will arrive at Leavenworth and Kansas City in time for the Stages leaving for Lawrence, Topeka, Fort Riley and Fort Scott, next day.

Tickets Sold on Board of all the Boats

Via Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, to all points East by any of the different routes.

All Freight consigned to the Line at St. Joseph will be forwarded by the Boats free of charge for handling. For further information address

E. FORD, Superintendent,

Or, K. G. FERGUSON, Secretary, Saint Joseph, Mo.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, July 20th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot as follows:

9:00 a. m. (Sundays excepted,) arriving at Peoria at 3:30 p. m.; Logansport at 9:30 p. m.; Decatur at 3:23 p. m.; Springfield at 4:35 p. m.; Naples 7:30 p. m.; Quincy 11:05 p. m.; Vincennes 10:20 p. m.; St. Louis 10:25 p. m.; Terre Haute 2:16 a. m.; Cairo 3:35 a. m.

4:30 p. m. (Saturdays excepted,) arriving at St. Louis 5:35 p. m.; Terre Haute 5:30 p. m.; Vincennes 1:30 p. m.; Evansville 3:10 p. m.; Cairo 11:40 a. m.

On Saturdays a train will be run to Urbana, leaving Chicago at 5:15 p. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 8:05 a. m. and 9:00 p. m.

Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points.

For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains leave Chicago;	Leave Wood Lawn:
9:00 a. m.	7:00 a. m.
12:00 m.	9:45 a. m.
4:00 p. m.	1:05 p. m.
6:15 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
10:30 p. m.	7:15 p. m.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Medicinal.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.

If you have bad digestion,
Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
If you have a fullness in stomach after eating,
Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
If you feel weak or debilitated,
Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
If you feel low spirited,
Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
If you have a bad breath,
Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

LYNN, MASS., June 16th, 1862.

DR. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir:—I meant to call on you when you was last in Boston to make an acknowledgment to you for the great good I have derived from the use of your Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. I called on you in May last. I thought I had consumption; but you said it was liver complaint and dyspepsia, and recommended the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. I suppose you have forgotten me; but I will try to explain my case, and I think you will recollect me. I had to wait some time for my turn. Your rooms were full. I got to sleep on the sofa; I felt so dull that when I would sit down in the day time I would fall to sleep; but could not sleep at night. I think if I had not come to you I would have been in my grave by this time. Now I will try and relate how I was then, and how I am now, and if it can be of use to you, you may publish it.

For three years before I came to you I had a pain in my right side and shoulder blades, low spirited, bowels costive, skin yellow, tongue coated, breath bad, appetite all gone. I think I could go a week without eating and not be hungry, and if I did eat it would fill me full of wind. I would often get nervous spells at night, and think I could not live until morning; I had a little cough, and have spit a quart of blood at a time, and felt sure, until you examined me, that I had consumption. I have taken in all seven bottles of the Sea Weed Tonic and three boxes of Mandrake Pills, and they have cured me. I feel like a new man; but oh! no wonder I felt sick. The pills took right hold of my liver and the tonic my stomach. For nine days I think I felt worse, for everything appeared alive in me, and I was sure I was full of worms; but in a few days things started, and no one would believe what quantities of black bile, slime and corruption passed my bowels, but I saw no worms. I wish the world knew the effect of that Sea Weed Tonic; it is a good medicine, and it will bring up the appetite if anything in the world will.

I do not believe you will know me, for I am so changed, but I am bound to see you the next time you come to Boston. As I said before, I am now a well man. My skin is as clear and tongue as clean as yours. I have gained seventeen pounds in flesh, and solid at that; I can eat as much as any one man in Lynn; am in the shoe business and everybody knows me here, and am well known in Boston and New York. I am always talking about you and your medicine, and suppose I have been the means of selling many dollars worth already. Yours respectfully,

JAMES T. JONES.

Dr. J. H. Schenck's Principal Office is at 39 North 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa., where letters for advice should always be addressed.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, each One Dollar per bottle, or Five Dollars per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

The Trade supplied by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake st., Chicago, Wholesale Agents. jy19-e92-1m-3tew

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1862. James Summers and Edward Martin vs. Orrin J. Rose, Daniel T. Elston, William Lill, William L. Davis, Edward Martin, Lawrence Prout, Edward Scully, Thomas Scully, Patrick Dunn, Bridget Quirk, Ellen Scully, Margaret Scully, George Prout, William Prout, Ellen Prout, Otho Klemm, Joseph E. Sheffield, Mathew Jordan and Bridget Jordan, his wife, John Prout, Michael Prout, Mary Leeson, William Leeson and John Leeson.

Affidavit that Otho Klemm, Joseph E. Sheffield, Matthew Jordan, Bridget Jordan, his wife, John Prout, Edward Scully and Michael Prout, defendants above named are non-residents, and that Mary Leeson, William Leeson, and John Leeson, defendants above named, on due inquiry cannot be found, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Otho Klemm, Joseph E. Sheffield, Matthew Jordan, Bridget Jordan, his wife, John Prout, Michael Prout, Mary Leeson, William Leeson, John Leeson and Edward Scully, that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the fifth day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of November next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Otho Klemm, Joseph E. Sheffield, Matthew Jordan, Bridget Jordan, his wife, John Prout, Michael Prout, Mary Leeson, William Leeson, Edward Scully and John Leeson, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of November, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

D. N. BURNHAM, Compl'ts' Sol'r. au16-e830-4w

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Dolliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the September Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of hearing and adjusting all claims and demands against the estate, when and where all persons having such claims are requested to present the same.

ABIGAIL F. WALKER,

Administratrix Estate Dolliver Walker.

Chicago, July 23d, 1862. je24-13-1d

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, 1862, Sarah M. Dunn vs. David Dunn—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non residence of David Dunn, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said David Dunn that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the [illegible] day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of September next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said David Dunn, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

J. WOODBRIDGE SMITH, Compl'ts Sol'r. au11-e500-6w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Trustee, &c., will, in pursuance with the powers in a Deed of Trust dated August 1st, 1859, executed by Charlotte Burns and Charles H. Burns, her husband, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, Lot three (3), in Block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section seventeen (17), in Township thirty-nine (39), North Range fourteen (14), East of Third Principal Meridian, in said City of Chicago. Said sale to be made on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee, &c.

Chicago, June 19th, 1862. je21-e325-td

WHEREAS, by Mortgage dated April 1st, 1859, and recorded at Pages 390 to 394, inclusive, in Book F. of Mortgages of Moultrie County, Illinois, Ebenezer Noyes and Ann M., his wife, conveyed unto the undersigned among other the following lands in Moultrie County, Ills., to wit:—The northeast quarter of Section twenty five (25), and the northwest ¼ of the southeast ¼ of Section thirteen, both in Township twelve (12) north; also, the north ½ of Lot one of the southwest quarter of Section thirty-one (31), in Township thirteen (13) north, all in Range No. six (6), east of the Third Principal Meridian, given to secure a bond of same date for the sum of two thousand dollars, payable one year after date, (and all taxes paid by the undersigned on said lands was to be added to said principal sum), with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, with power of sale in case of default the principal sum or interest; and, whereas, default having been made in the principal sum now amounting to the sum of twenty two hundred and fifteen dollars, including the taxes paid on said lands by the undersigned, and also the balance of interest amounting to the sum of four hundred and fifty six dollars. All of the above sums being now due and unpaid, I shall sell by virtue of the power in said mortgage on Friday, the 22d day of August, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, to make the money due on said bond with costs of sale, and convey the premises above described and all the right, title and interest in law and in equity of the said Ebenezer Noyes and Ann M., his wife, their heirs and assigns in and to the same.

HENRY F. VALENTINE.

Chicago, July 30th, 1862. jy31-i23-td

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Mellen A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, party of the first part, did, by their certain mortgage dated January 1st, A. D. 1858, mortgage and convey to the undersigned William B. Ogden, all the property hereinafter described, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventy five thousand dollars, payable ten years after date, and interest on the same as follows:—One thousand four hundred dollars, payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1859, and from and after that period semi-annual interest on the said sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July in each year, for each of which said payments of interest said Swift and Johnston gave their notes to the undersigned, bearing even date with said mortgage, payable at his office in Chicago; and did in and by said mortgage provide that if default should be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest at the time and in the manner in said promissory notes given for said interest provided, and the same should remain due and unpaid for the space of one year after the same became due, then at the election of the undersigned said principal sum secured by said mortgage should at once become and be due and payable, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding, and all unpaid interest thereon, and also in any time afterwards default, without notice. And that in that case it should be lawful for the undersigned to enter into and upon all and singular the premises in said mortgage described, and to sell and dispose of the same and all benefit and equity of redemption of said party of the first part to said mortgage, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees or assigns therein, at public auction, having first given sixty days notice of the time and place of said sale by publication in any daily newspaper published in Chicago.

And whereas, said instalment of interest, amounting to the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars, that became due by the terms of said mortgage on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and also the notes given for the same, and the interest then due thereon, became due, and is not yet paid and more than a year has elapsed since the same became due; and I, said William B. Ogden, have elected and do elect that the principal sum secured by said mortgage to wit, the sum of seventy five thousand dollars, shall become and be due and payable.

And whereas, there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage said principal sum of seventy-five thousand dollars and said sum of one thousand four hundred dollars became due as interest on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and also the instalment of interest amounting to the sum of two thousand and two hundred and fifty dollars, which became due thereon on the first day of July, A. D. 1861. And also, the instalment of interest amounting to the last above named sum, which became due thereon on the first day of January, A. D. 1862, being in the aggregate the sum of eighty thousand nine hundred dollars ($80,900).

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, the said William B. Ogden, in pursuance of the powers and provisions of said mortgage contained, have entered into and upon all and singular the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: Lots sixty-one (61), sixty-two (62), sixty-three (63), sixty-four (64), sixty-five (65), sixty-six (66), sixty-seven (67), sixty-eight (68), sixty-nine (69), seventy (70), seventy-one (71), seventy-two (72), seventy-three (73), seventy-four (74), seventy-five (75), seventy-six (76), seventy-seven (77), seventy-eight (78), seventy-nine (79), eighty (80), eighty-one (81), eighty-two (82), eighty-three (83), eighty-four (84), eighty-five (85), eighty-six (86), eighty-seven (87), eighty-eight (88), eighty-nine (89), ninety (90), all in B[illegible] Addition to Chicago, said lots being bounded on the east by Clark street, on the north by Goethe street, on the west by Wells street and on the south by Goethe street, and being all the lots included within and between said streets, all situate, lying and being in the City of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois.

And that I will, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of August next, (August, A. D. 1862) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on said premises, in pursuance of the terms, powers and provisions of said mortgage, offer for sale and sell the said premises in said mortgage described, being the same premises above described and all the right, title and interest [illegible] of the said Richard K. Swift and Mellen A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees or assigns therein, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash. Said mortgage was filed for record in the Recorder's Office of said Cook County, on the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1858, and duly recorded in Book 81 of Mortgages, commencing on page 1[illegible] of said book.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN.

Chicago, June 12, 1862.

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON.

The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at their Dock, in Chicago, a supply of Charcoal Iron. Direct from the Blast Furnace, and of all grades, for which the attention of those ordering the best quality of the Lake Superior Metal is invited. Office No. 12 Wells street.

JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., Agents.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY,

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

Day Express departs at	9:00 A. M.
Night Express departs at	4:45 P. M.
Janesville Accommodation departs at	4:15 P. M.
Day Express arrives at	6:15 P. M.
Night Express arrives at	6:45 A. M.
Janesville Accommodation arrives at	12:20 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

E. De WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express leaves at 9:00 A. M., and arrives at 9:40 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Night Express leaves at 11:30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 6:25 A. M. (Mondays excepted). Aurora Accommodation leaves at 5:30 P. M. and arrives at 9:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted.) C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE.

On and after MONDAY, May 5th, the Michigan Southern Railroad Company will run a passenger line between Chicago and Detroit, via Adrian, without change of cars, making direct connections with all Canadian lines from Detroit.

Elegant coaches with raised ventilated roof, and Salisbury Dusters, will run through on day trains.

Luxurious sleeping cars of the latest improvement, will run through on night trains. The distance is shorter than by any other line. The time and rates of fare will be the same as on other routes.

Leave Chicago at 7 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Arrive in Detroit at 6:00 P. M. and 7 A. M. Arrive in Chicago at 8:15 P. M. and 8:15 A. M.

Tickets sold at all the principal ticket offices in the Northwest. Also, at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, and at the Depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, Chicago. H. R. SAWYER, General Passenger Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:

7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS:

7:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 8:15 A. M. and 11 P. M.

All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.

Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all recent improvements, run between Cleveland and Chicago without change on Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, corner of Dearborn and Lake streets, and at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, H. E. SAWYER,

Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, May 4th, 1862, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7:00 A. M.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at [illegible] P. M., Suspension Bridge at [illegible] A. M., [illegible] P. M., New York [illegible] P. M., Boston 11:30 P. M.

7:30 P. M.—(Except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at [illegible] Suspension Bridge [illegible] P. M., Albany [illegible] New York [illegible] A. M., Boston [illegible] P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 7:00 A. M., Mail Train 7:30 P. M., Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 8:15 A. M., Fast Express; at 9:15 P. M., Night Mail Train.

The 7:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Ruttan's Patent Ventilators are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

☞ Baggage Checked Through. ☞

THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after MONDAY, May 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

9:15 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 1:30 P. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 A. M. and 8:15 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:00 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 9:30 A. M.

S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted.)

7:30 P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted.)

Arrive at Cincinnati at 8:30 A. M. and 9:00 P. M.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS.—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South. EASTERN CONNECTIONS.—At Anderson and Richmond for Dayton, Urbana, Piqua, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.

Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.

Through Tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 136 Randolph street, Chicago (under the Briggs House.)

JOHN BRANDT, Gen. Sup. Richmond, Ind.

CHAS. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

SAML A. LEWIS, Wes'n Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.

Summer Arrangement, commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1862. Trains leave Chicago, Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 9:00 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 9:00 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 5:00 P. M.; Through Trains arrive 6:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:00 A. M.

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

7:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)

7:30 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)

5:00 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

Arrive at Chicago at 8:15 A. M. and 8:15 P. M.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.

But one change of cars between Chicago and New York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 7:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side.

WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

355 Miles Double Track,

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FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED

To all the Eastern Cities!

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THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

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(with close connections from Western Cities)

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

And close connections at Harrisburgh for

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK

One train runs daily (430 miles,)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

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Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS:

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.

☞ Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN. CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company.

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R. L. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the [illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on [illegible] line and its connections, and every attention [illegible] to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York, (via Allentown,) and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 12th, 1862, Trains will leave from Wells street Depot as follows: [illegible] Fulton, Dixon, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque [illegible] Rockford, Janesville [illegible] Geneva, Elgin [illegible]

Sleeping Cars on night trains.

[illegible] TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Trains leave Chicago at 9:00 A. M. Day Express [illegible] 7:30 P. M. Night Express [illegible] Trains arrive from St. Louis at [illegible] A. M. [illegible] P. M.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1862.

THE CITY.

THE RECEPTION OF GENERAL TURCHIN.

A Splendid Ovation.

THE WELCOME AT BRYAN HALL.

ADDRESS OF GEN. TURCHIN.

ENTHUSIASM ON THE ROUTE—THE MARCH THROUGH THE CITY—IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM—MAD. TURCHIN CALLED OUT—SPEECHES OF WM. BROSS, J. Y. SCAMMON, LT. COL. SCOTT, J. L. HANCOCK, DR. TIFFANY, AND OTHERS.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Trade on Monday to meet Gen. Turchin and welcome him home to Chicago—consisting of Messrs. J. L. Hancock, Wm. Bross, Murry Nelson, Geo. Steele, C. H. Walker, Stephen Clary, W. D. Houghteling, C. B. Blair, and C. G. Wicker, left yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock by a special train to meet Gen. Turchin at Valparaiso. The train was put through in splendid style, arriving at Valparaiso fifteen minutes ahead of time, affording the Committee a chance for supper. In due time the train from Indianapolis arrived and was met by the Committee and welcomed vast crowds of the citizens of that place. The General was loudly called for, and upon making his appearance on the platform, was greeted with three times three cheers. At every little town upon the route the same enthusiasm prevailed.

Arrived at the depot in this city, the General and Committee took carriages, and escorted by the Light Guard Band, a detachment of the 24th regiment who came upon the same train with the General, and an immense crowd of citizens, the procession moved upon its triumphal march through the principal streets of the South Division to the Sherman House, where the General passed a few minutes with his family. Thousands upon thousands of citizens lined the streets through which the procession passed. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed, and the air was fairly rent with cheers and huzzahs.

AT BRYAN HALL.

For nearly an hour before the expected arrival of Gen. Turchin, immense crowds poured into Bryan Hall, filling up its spacious interior to the very last inch. The galleries and a large part of the main floor were occupied by ladies, who were equally enthusiastic with the rougher sex. Fully half an hour before the entrance of the General, the hall was filled. As the atmosphere was excessively hot and the half-hour very long, the audience grew proportionately impatient, and casting about them for some method of occupying the time, discovered Robert S. Blackwell, Esq., in a corner and demanded a speech. Mr. Blackwell mounted the stage, which he had all to himself, and very apropos to the occasion briefly reviewed Gen. Turchin's career from the time when he received his commission as Colonel of the Nineteenth up to the session of the Court Martial. His remarks were received with much applause and furnished an excellent introduction to the more important parts of the programme. About half past eight a messenger interrupted the speaker by informing him that the General had arrived and would be in the hall in a few minutes. The speaker in turn announced it to the audience, who received it with long continued applause.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC OVATION.

Before Mr. B. had finished his speech, the swaying of the crowds about the door and the flourish of music in the hall-way announced the arrival of Gen. Turchin. Escorted by the committee he elbowed his way through the crowd and mounted the stage amid a perfect whirlwind of applause.

After the enthusiasm had subsided, Mr. Bross came forward and stated that the Committee had desired Mayor Sherman to preside, but a note had just been received from the Mayor stating that his engagements were so imperative as to render it impossible. As a substitute, Hon. J. Young Scammon was called to the chair. Ex-Mayor Rumsey and John L. Hancock, Esq., were appointed Vice Presidents, and the reporters of the city press who were present, Secretaries.

The President then announced that Gen. Turchin had arrived and the speaker appointed by the Committee would now welcome him in behalf of the Board of Trade and citizens of Chicago. Gen. Turchin then came forward amidst the wildest enthusiasm. His very air and *personel* were invested with a peculiar spirit, which was at once provocative of applause. Although not in uniform, fatigued and jaded with travel, he looked the General. He was dressed in a plain linen coat, without vest, top boots and light grey fatigue cap, his neck tie flaunting in a *neglige* manner and collar loose, displaying to better advantage his massive chest and neck. His step was firm and elastic, and as he carelessly leaned against the speaker's stand and eyed the vast multitude before him, his appearance was the signal for an applause which seemed almost unending. The entire audience rose to their feet *en masse*. The din of clapping of hands, stamping of feet, vivas and huzzas was almost deafening. The ladies joined in the splendid tribute, waving their handkerchiefs and throwing bouquets, while cheer after cheer resounded through the hall. The band—Vaas & Dean's Light Guard—struck in with "Lo! the Conquering Hero Comes." During all this scene the General stood with an unmoved countenance acknowledging the tribute gracefully.

THE WELCOME.

As soon as the applause died away, Wm. Bross, Esq., of the TRIBUNE, appointed by the Committee of the Board of Trade to welcome the General, addressed him as follows: General Turchin:

In behalf of the Board of Trade and my fellow citizens generally, I bid you a cordial welcome to your Garden City home. We welcome you as an officer who understands his duty, who comprehends the malignant character of the rebellion, and who is both ready and willing to use all the means at his command to put it down. We honor you as the commander of the 19th Illinois—acknowledged on all hands to be one of the best, if not the very best, drilled regiment in the service. Composed as it is mainly of our own citizens, we are proud of the distinction it has won in the very front ranks of the army of the Union. And here, sir, allow me to allude to the fact that when with you last summer on the memorable march of Gen. Prentiss' division from Ironton to Cape Girardeau, and an engagement was expected with a large detachment of Hardee's rebels at Dallas, your regiment was assigned the post of honor in front, and well do I remember with what proud step at early dawn your gallant boys fell into line, determined to vindicate the honor of their home and of their country. Thus has it ever been with you and your patriotic officers and men of the noble 19th Illinois. Always at the post of duty, a model of discipline, the pride of their home and of every truly loyal officer in the army. The name "bloody 19th" bestowed on you by the traitors of Missouri from the red Zouave dress of some of your companies in your campaign there a year ago, is really an honor which your fellow-citizens know how to appreciate. Finally we welcome and honor you, sir, for the patriotic, earnest devotion with which you have sustained the flag of your adopted country. Having for years served under the Russian bear, we honor the intelligent patriotism that has influenced you now to fight under the American eagle, and as you have seen your former sovereign wisely and gloriously abolish slavery in all his wide dominions, so may you see the cause of this wicked war swept as with the besom of destruction from the American Union, and after the war is over may you live many years to enjoy the gratitude of your fellow citizens for the part you have performed in bringing unity, peace and prosperity to a great and a free people.

GEN. TURCHIN'S RESPONSE.

Gen. Turchin with a graceful acknowledgement, responded as follows:

Fellow-citizens of Chicago.—When I left this city with my regiment, I never expected to receive such a reception as this. *I have simply done my duty; that's all I have done.* [Enthusiastic applause.] I did my duty as a soldier, and I trust as an American citizen also. [Applause.] Although I am not versed in politics, I made up my mind that the cause of this rebellion was slavery, and I acted upon the principle that the cause should be removed. [Long continued applause.] At the same time, I knew also that those men who were relying upon the power of slavery must not be handled with soft gloves, but a little roughly, and so I handled them a little roughly. [Applause.] I don't know whether [illegible] is a happy or an unhappy result that my superior officer did not approve of it, and thought differently. He thought that I must be court-martialed and dismissed from the service. (Groans and hisses for Don Carlos Buell and cries "You shall go back, General.") My wife informs me that she has a commission, making me a Brigadier General, in her pocket, but I haven't got it and haven't seen it. (Applause and three cheers for Madame Turchin.)

As much as I rejoice to see this kind, and I may say great reception, it would be more pleasing for me to have my poor boys of the [illegible] with me now strung along that railroad. (Cries of "Shame, shame.") They are [illegible] [illegible] and Huntsville, the 1st [illegible] and several at Columbia, all upon or contiguous to this line of railroad. It would seem as if there might be sent each of three one or two companies to guard this road. They wont never feel it. But, no! Our boys are posted in squads of fifteen or twenty for eighty miles. It is low minded, it is contemptible. I cannot but feel the greatest contempt for a man, who at the head of a powerful army will behave thus towards soldiers. I do not care for myself, but it is a shame to punish my men.

I have studied secession and secessionists in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, and I tell you it is no use to fight against them unless we use every means in our power. They are too powerful to be fought otherwise.

Who are these guerillas? They are citizens who pretend to be peaceful, but who are plotting treason all the time. They are all the time looking out for a straggling Yankee. As soon as he finds one, he gets two neighbors, they take their shot guns, go out and catch him. They look out for pickets and shoot them. You know how they murdered Gen. McCook. That is what I call a war of extermination. We must do the same, and until we use all men, slaves included, we cannot put them down. [Applause.]

What I have done is not much; but what I could do, were I allowed, might amount to something. My friends I must close. We have been talking about the Union and hurrahing for the Union a great while. Let us now talk and hurrah for conquest. [Applause.]

The General closed amidst long continued cheering, which was twice and thrice renewed as the Commission was exhibited to the audience appointing Col. Turchin a Brigadier General and setting aside the court martial of Don Carlos Buell.

MAD. TURCHIN.

At this point, loud calls were made for Mad. Turchin, who was upon the stage. With much reluctance, the gallant lady, who has worked indefatigably night and day for her husband, came forward, escorted by Mr. Bross, and was received with hearty applause and bouquets. Mrs. T. received her ovation, which was really a triumph, with becoming modesty and grace. Before retiring, Mr. Bross said that during his trip in Missouri he first became acquainted with Mad. T. He found her in the tent with the General; not her first service, for she had accompanied her husband all through his Russian campaigns. He noticed at that time that she had at her waist a little dirk and a revolver, and he fully comprehended that she was an officer's lady.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

After the playing of the Star Spangled Banner by the band, Mr. Scammon said: We have met here to do honor to a soldier who knows Secession and how to handle it. No man, who is a patriot, can fail to recognize that if the nation is to exist, we must fight in earnest. Look to-day at Kentucky and the South in general, and see what the results of these half-way measures are. Kentucky claimed that if she were only allowed to manage things in her own way, everything would come out right, and see how we find it today after a year of contest, after the sacrifice of thousands of lives and thousands of dollars. Whoever loves slavery loves rebellion. You can rely upon no man who loves slavery or shows courtesy to rebels. (Applause.) The government is not worth the parchment upon which the Constitution is written if it is not a free government. We must choose to-day, which we shall serve, freedom or slavery. We cannot serve God and Mammon. If that man who is willing to sacrifice everything to slavery had lived in the time of our Saviour, he would have been Judas and put the thirty pieces in his pocket. But it is for the Board of Trade to welcome the gallant Turchin. I will therefore call upon John L. Hancock, Esq., as the representative of that Board.

J. L. HANCOCK, ESQ.

Mr. Hancock came forward amid great applause, and said: Peculiar circumstances have brought us together, and it is not improper for me to say a few words. He did not propose to introduce his guest as a discharged soldier, but as a General of the army of the United States. (Applause.) It was proper to show respect to this man who went out to fight our battles, who handled our enemies roughly. There may be excuse for approaching an enemy cautiously, and with this end in view, Government has been gradually undermining this monster evil of slavery, the more thoroughly to crush it in the end. It is unnecessary to explain the past. The future is now the only thing to grasp. In such hands as we have introduced to you to-night, the country is safe. His commission shows that the Government is satisfied he is the man for the times. (Applause.) This kid glove business is played out. After defending the General in his action, and claiming that these were times when an inferior officer might use some discretion about commands,

SERGEANT WILDE

of the Nineteenth, was introduced, who stated that he had only one thing to say: All the Nineteenth asked was to have their General once more commanding them, and that they might be placed in the advance again. They would follow him wherever he led them.

LIEUT. COL. SCOTT.

Joseph Scott, Esq., late Lieut. Colonel of the Nineteenth, was called for. He said: Under Gen. Turchin commanding the Eighth Brigade he had the honor to serve as Colonel of the Nineteenth. He felt proud of the organization and of his State. They had tried to keep the front rank given them by General Mitchell, which they earned under Gen. Turchin. They were the outposts of that army, and it was no small duty. It entailed hunger, exposure and weary marches. If the army marched twenty-five miles, *they* had to march five miles further. The *morale* of that regiment was such that rather than turn stragglers they would endure everything and drop in their tracks. That *esprit du corps* had been dashed to the ground because they took provisions from the rebels to subsist upon. They gave receipts to the traitors, and the traitors would take them to the General commanding to obtain government vouchers upon which they could draw funds from any United States quartermaster; but they never got vouchers from General Turchin unless they proved themselves loyal men. These boys are brave men, and a brave man is never a scoundrel. I have seen them tried. Their muskets were kept bright, and their sweethearts' names were cut into the stocks, but now their guns are rusting upon their shoulders. After briefly reviewing his connection with the regiment the speaker said that he had received the shoulder straps of a Lieutenant Colonel from the Governor, but sooner than wear them in dishonor he should leave them behind him.

DR. O. H. TIFFANY.

Dr. Tiffany being called for, came forward amidst long continued applause and said: He felt better entitled to speak upon this occasion as he had just been released from his first drill by his orderly sergeant. He had been studying the present position of affairs with great interest. He had looked into the faces of men in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and was glad to find them lit up with enthusiasm, earnestness and active patriotism. He had often heard the question asked: What right have ministers or those who have been ministers to talk upon this question, and men would quote the text: "Blessed are the peace-makers." He also had a text to quote which was peculiarly applicable to the present occasion and our gallant guest: "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely." Out of such a persecution this brave man has passed. He knew that every patriotic heart rejoiced in the result.

He knew that every loyal man in the West felt that the name of Turchin was a name to swear by. (Applause.) He knew that if others had adopted the policy which in his wisdom he had practiced, use would have been found for every man, and every man would have stood in need of a gun in the grand march South. If the Southerner were a loyal man, he ought to shoulder the musket in defense of his rights. If he were not loyal, then he needed the other end of the gun, and this reminded him of a little story with which the speaker concluded: A man was once traveling along a road with a pitchfork in his hands. A savage dog ran out and attacked him, and without further ado stuck the prongs of the fork into him *a la Turchin*. The owner of the dog came out and remonstrated:

"What did you attack my dog for?"

"What did he attack me for?"

"Why didn't you use the other end of your pitchfork?"

"Well! why didn't your dog come out and attack me with *his* other end!"

You will see at once the moral of the tale. I will close, ladies and gentlemen by proposing three cheers for Gen. Turchin. The cheers were given with a hearty will.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

Judge J. G. Bradwell being called for, made a few entertaining remarks, paying a deserved compliment to the distinguished soldier, whom the people of Chicago had there assembled to see and to honor.

C. G. Wicker also came forward, in response to an urgent call, and spoke for a few moments in his happiest vein. He remarked that we had given Gen. Turchin a reception; but there was something more he wanted, and that was men; men to follow him again to the field and win new laurels for the gallant State of Illinois. Chicago ought to furnish five thousand men, besides her regular quota, to form a brigade for General Turchin. Mr. Wicker said it was no time for long speeches; he had done making them. He should now close up his business in Chicago, shoulder a musket, and *fight* for this government, till the rebellion was crushed out. This announcement was received with enthusiastic applause. After Mr. Wicker's remarks, the audience was entertained by the singing of "The Sword of Bunker Hill," given by Mr. Church, and "The Red, White and Blue," by Frank Lumbard, the entire audience joining in the chorus. The meeting then adjourned, with three rousing cheers for Colonel Turchin, and the "Red, White and Blue."

The First Board of Trade Regiment—Election of Officers.

The first Board of Trade Regiment held an election yesterday afternoon for regimental officers, which resulted in the choice of Frederick A. Starring, Colonel; J. C. Wright, Lieutenant Colonel, and H. W. Chester, Major.

A recent order from the war department forbidding any officer connected with an old regiment from leaving it to take a position in a new organization, would have cut off Col. Starring from an election to his present position, but for a slight modification of that order, procured by Gov. Yates, at the earnest solicitation of the first regiment, a large majority of whose members were anxious to place Colonel Starring at their head. In answer to a communication sent by some of the officers, Gov. Yates telegraphed back that permission had been granted by the War Department to Colonels of old regiments to accept new commands. This permit, however, does not apply to officers in Gen. Pope's nor Gen. McClellan's army.

At the time this election was held, Col. Starring was on his way home from Springfield. On arriving here, he was met at the depot by the line officers of the regiment, and the Great Western Band, by whom he was escorted to the Sherman House, where he was formally introduced to each associate officer. Appropriate speeches were then made by Lieutenant Colonel Wright, Major Chester, and others.

At a full meeting of the line officers of this regiment, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the officers of this regiment be tendered to Col. Tucker and associate officers, for their kindness in extending the time of election for field officers from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., thereby securing to us the man of our *unanimous choice*, Col. Fred. A. Starring.

Resolved, That our warmest thanks be also tendered to John V. Farwell, J. L. Howard, J. A. Tyrrell, and the other members of the war committees of the Young Men's Christian Association, Board of Trade, and Mercantile Association, to W. E. Church, and all others who have with untiring energy and indefatigable exertions succeeded in securing to us the appointment of our esteemed Colonel Fred A. Starring.

Vegetables for our Soldiers.

Our army in Tennessee are greatly in need of vegetables. They cannot be procured there in anything like sufficient quantities to supply the demand of the soldiers.

A letter dated Jackson, Tenn., August 14th, written by J. P. Robb, Esq., sanitary agent for Illinois, and addressed to O. H. Giles, Esq., of this city, contains an urgent appeal to the people of Illinois, and particularly the farming population, to supply this imperative want of the soldiers in that vicinity. It is understood that a liberal proportion of good vegetables should always, if possible, be mingled with the salt meat diet of the soldier, as a preventive against scurvey and other troublesome diseases incident to camp life. Without a due proportion of vegetable products, in a populous camp, located in a Southern climate, is in a fair way to become a community of invalids. Our brave soldiers in Tennessee want vegetables. They cannot get them there, and hence an appeal is made to the patriotic citizens of the "Succor State." We do not believe this request will be disregarded. The well-to-do farmers on the broad and fertile prairies of Illinois, teeming with uncounted acres of luscious vegetables, can well afford to contribute a portion of their prolific crops to this noble cause. The people of Ohio, Indiana and Missouri are forwarding vegetables to their regiments in the field, and surely Illinoisans at home will only need to be told that such a want exists among her soldiers, to come nobly up to the rescue.

Supplies of vegetables should be sent immediately, and may embrace those articles most generally in use.

Boxes or packages should be marked "Hospital Stores," and addressed to Major J. P. Robb, Jackson, Tenn., care of C. Southerland, U. S. A., Columbus, Ky.

THE RIGHT STYLE OF MAN.—Our old friend Geo. B. Davis, who is as jolly and good natured as his berries are excellent, is an Englishman. He has lived in this State eight years, but has never renounced his allegiance to his Queen until the order came to draft. On Tuesday, the 15th inst., George renounced his allegiance to the English Government, and made oath that it was his intention to become a citizen of the United States. Thoroughly disgusted with the congratulations of many of his former countrymen that they had not taken out their papers, he determined that no one should ever charge him with any act that might be construed as evidence of a desire to shrink from any duty he may owe the government which protects him. That's the style of man that suits us. George can hereafter command our hat. It presents an example to the scarecrows who upon the very first note of danger ran shivering to the British flag for protection.

LARCENY.—Yesterday morning Mrs. Rose Blessington and her daughter, Mary Webster, were arraigned in the Police Court on the charge of larceny. It appeared in the evidence that the daughter had, at different times, purloined several articles of children's apparel from the house of Mr. Abraham M. Moore, at No. 10 Van Buren street, where she lived in the capacity of a hired girl; also that her mother had abetted the daughter by receiving, on deposit, the articles thus taken. The accused were each held in $300, for their appearance at the Recorder's Court.

FOR BUFFALO.—The splendid upper cabin steamer Mohawk, of the Western Transportation Company and New York Central line, will leave their dock foot of North Dearborn street, this evening, at seven p. m. for Buffalo and all lake ports. Passengers destined for any part of the East will do well to call and examine the superior accommodations afforded by this steamer. For state room and passage apply to A. A. Sample, agent, offices foot of State street, 6 North Clark street, and 18 North Wells street.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN TUCKER.—Capt. Lansing B. Tucker, of the 69th Union regiment, died suddenly upon Monday, at Hyde Park, at the residence of his father, Colonel Joseph Tucker. The deceased was but nineteen years of age. He possessed many admirable qualities which endeared him to his company and to his fellow officers, by whom his untimely decease will be severely felt. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the University of Chicago.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—Among the pleasing incidents of the Israelite war meeting on Monday evening was the presentation of a beautiful flag to Col. Hecker by Mrs. Charles Degenhardt, in the name of her two boys, who are too young to enter the service; her oldest son, a very promising youth, was drummer in Col. Turchin's Zouave regiment, and was killed last year on the railroad, on their passage through Ohio.

THE TELEGRAM MARKING MAPS.—Decidedly one of the best war maps yet issued, is the Telegram Marking Map. The various sections of the seat of war are so delineated that upon the receipt of each new telegram the progress of the two armies may be indicated by colored pencils, thus always furnishing a ready and convenient reference. They are for sale by R. R. Landon, 88 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House.

HELD TO BAIL.—Edward W. Benton, whose arrest on the charge of picking another man's pocket was noticed in our columns yesterday morning, has since had an examination before Justice Miller, and been held in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance before the Recorder's Court.

RIDEL'S GARDEN.—The paragraph in yesterday's issue stating that a riot had occurred in Ridel's Garden, Cottage Grove, was a mistake. His garden was closed on Sunday, and has been and will be, as long as the soldiers remain in that vicinity.

ROBBERY.—Wm. A. Kobald, of Capt. Hickey's company, was robbed on Monday night of $95, in Myer's saloon, No. 149 Wells street. Eighty-five dollars of the money was in gold, eight eagles and two quarter eagles; the balance was in currency and silver.

SENT TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.—John Barke, an orphan boy thirteen years of age, was examined before Commissioner Williams, yesterday, charged with the larceny of some money. He was sent to the Reform School.

A SMALL REGIMENT OF PETTY THIEVES.—Yesterday afternoon, eight women, three girls and five boys, were arrested and brought into the Police Court by officer Miller, all charged with stealing grain from several warehouses on South Water street. It seems that they have been for some time past, driving quite a brisk business in this line, but were yesterday brought to a sudden check, by the vigilance of officer Miller. Justice Fitts assessed a fine of $3.00 each on the women and girls, but let the boys off with $1.00 apiece.

MORE ABOUT POTTS.—John Potts, whose arrest on the charge of burglary, we announced several days ago, was examined before Justice Milliken yesterday morning, with no decisive result. Potts professed to be able to establish an *alibi*, and asked that a few days' time might be allowed him to procure witnesses for that purpose. This request was granted, and the case continued, under $1,000 bail, till next Friday, at 2 o'clock.

The specific act with which Potts is charged, was the commission of a burglary, in the house of Mr. McPherson, near Cottage Grove, about one week ago; at which time a gold watch and chain, and several other valuables were stolen.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mrs. Kelly, corner of North Market and Carroll streets, was entered on Saturday night and a pair of gaiters and several articles of clothing carried away. Entrance was effected through a window. Shadrick Vincent, a member of Capt. Reid's company, Board of Trade Regiment, was arrested on suspicion, and had an examination before Justice Milliken, yesterday morning, which resulted in his discharge from custody, there being not the slightest proof against him.

DEPARTURE OF THE ISRAELITES.—Captain Lasalle's company of Israelites having received orders to go into quarters at Camp Butler, near Springfield, took its departure last evening, by the nine o'clock train, on the St. Louis and Alton Railroad. The company was escorted to the depot by the Great Western Band, and a large number of friends. We shall expect, in due time, to hear of heroic deeds performed by this gallant company.

BANQUET IN NASHVILLE TO A CHICAGO SOLDIER.—The Louisville *Journal* says:—"The friends of Lieut. F. Clifton Wharton, of the 19th Illinois infantry, gave that gentleman a splendid banquet at Nashville on the 12th instant, upon the occasion of his retiring from the command of the ordinance department of that post."

THE SEVEN SISTERS.—This wonderful and attractive extravaganza was produced last evening at McVicker's, for the first time, and gave entire satisfaction to a well filled house. It is destined to have a great run, and will draw the largest audiences of anything produced this season at the theatre. It will be repeated to-night.

PERSONAL.—J. O'Neill returned yesterday evening from Washington, with authority from President Lincoln to equip his mounted rifle company, to be attached to the Board of Trade Brigade.

Mr. O'Neill informs us that Captain C. W. Barker, of this city, has been appointed to the rank of Colonel of cavalry.

THE COUNTRY IN THE CITY.—Six hundred and forty excursionists arrived from Janesville yesterday, and about noon an equal number from Rockford. The city was fairly redolent of new mown hay, clover, and other rural luxuries. The balconies of the Sherman House during the afternoon presented an array of suburban beauty which was quite refreshing.

FALSE ALARM.—The fire alarm for the second district yesterday afternoon was occasioned by a bonfire in the rear of the Rock Island Railroad freight house on Clark, just above Taylor street.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of a furnished house wanted suitable for keeping boarders.

Dr Jewett's Appointments.

Wednesday and Thursday, August 20th and 21st, Marseilles.

Friday, 22d, Saturday, 23d, Sunday, 24th and Monday, 25th at Ottawa.

Tuesday, 26th, at La Salle.

Wednesday, 27th, at Peru.

Thursday, 28th, Malden.

Friday, 29th, Saturday, 30th, and Sunday, 31st at Dover.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.—Capt. Horton came to this city two or three weeks ago with authority from Gen. McClellan to recruit a company, or more if possible, for Berdan's renowned rifle corps. His success has been immense, showing at a glance the popularity of the corps and the desire of our western marksmen to be "counted in." He has three full companies recruited and the fourth nearly full. A few good men are immediately wanted. Call at 83 Randolph street.

BUTTS GUARDS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—A meeting of this splendid company was held yesterday morning at 79 Randolph street for the election of officers. Lieut. J. M. Kelley was chosen President. George W. Lyman was elected Captain by acclamation. W. E. Barry was elected First Lieutenant without a dissenting voice, and Harvey Hosmer, Second Lieutenant. The full company of ninety-five men were present, and they are not inferior to any company enlisted in this city.

First Lieutenant Barry has been a member of the Chicago Light Guard since its organization. He is a finely drilled man—was in the Mexican war two years—was before that a member of the Rochester Union Grays in New York as a commissioned officer. He enlisted as a private and sold out his business expecting to go to the war in that capacity. He has three brothers in the field; two of them are with McClellan and one with Burnside. This constitutes the whole family.

TO ARMS.—There will be a war meeting of citizens in West Market Hall, on Thursday evening, August 21st, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing the matter of a universal military organization in this city. All men, both old and young, are requested to be present, at the meeting on Thursday evening, prepared not only to speak, but to act.

By request of committee. F. C. BROWN.

FOR THE IRISH LEGION.—Captain Richard Kelly, recruiting a company in Court House Square, for the Irish Legion, has fifty men enrolled and in camp. Captain Kelly has the advantage of experience, having served in the gallant New York 69th. Good men enlisting in his company will find themselves well taken care of.

FOR MULLIGAN'S BRIGADE.—Lieutenant Daly, of Mulligan's Brigade, left this city this morning with thirty additional recruits for the regiment now in the field. Lieutenant Brennan will remain in Chicago till the 21st of the present month, for the purpose of receiving recruits for the same regiment.

A Hint to Sugar Beet Growers.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Will you be kind enough to call the attention of the various parties experimenting with the sugar beet seed, imported by Wm. H. Belcher, Esq., to the necessity of hilling their sugar beets, so as to keep the roots under ground. Only by a strict observation of this, and by keeping the field clean of weeds so as to admit air and sun, they will be successful of producing a good quality of sugar beet. The root has a great tendency to grow out of ground, impoverishing thereby materially. Having observed that many think very indifferently about these most essential points, and being very anxious to preserve this fall enough of good sugar beets, to demonstrate on a large scale, that sugar can be made as cheaply in Illinois as in Louisiana, you will not only oblige Mr. Belcher and the subscriber, but also the whole community, by giving this note a place in your columns. Very truly yours,

R. W. BENDER,
Supt. Chicago Sugar Refinery.

About Drafting.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Let me ask would it not be well to have the names of all subject to draft printed or posted in such way as to be readily examined by all, so that those not liable might be stricken off the list, and those that were liable could be added, whose names have been omitted intentionally or otherwise. There seems to be no disposition on the part of those liable to draft, with some few exceptions, to shrink or sneak the responsibility, but they insist upon "fair play in the shuffle," and this they *will have*, even at the expense of some semi-secessionists who are interested in the game, and who would like to be counted out, of course.

FAIR PLAY.

☞ New Army Regulations, Infantry Tactics, and Artillery Practice, by the War Department; Muster Rolls, Zouave Drill, Young Recruit, Sword Exercise, and all other books, for sale by P. T. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street. aug14-1t

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 98 Dearborn and 120 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemens' clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing."

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, near Jerseyville, Ill., by Rev. C. H. Foot, Rev. GEORGE R. MOORE, President of Lyons Female College, and Miss MARY A. LYONS, daughter of Rev. Luke Lyons, deceased.

FRENCH COPYING INK.

A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article, which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at MUNSON'S, 140 Lake street.

WORTLEBERRIES.—The Upland Huckleberry, HARD AND DRY. In prime order for shipment, received daily at No. 59 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

BUTTER AND LARD.—We are in want of Butter and Lard. Persons in the country by consigning to us will receive the highest prices and immediate returns. GATES, STONE & CO., 217 South Water street, Chicago.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 19, 1862.

Some of the banks complain of extreme dullness while the customers of others drain them of currency. The average of all reports are a prevailing scarcity of paper, though for the season a very considerable business is doing.

New York exchange is abundant. None of the banks, so far as we know, pay any thing above par for it and most of the discount houses will take it only of customers at that. The selling range is about 1-10@¼, the latter on small parcels and collections. Some of the leading discount houses sell large drafts to customers at par.

Gold was bought by the brokers at 13½@14 per cent. premium.

Silver, buying 6@8; selling 10@12.

Old demand Treasury Notes 6@6¼; now buying ¼, selling ½.

A very satisfactory proof of the healthy condition of our city finances is furnished by the fact elsewhere alluded to, that $300,000 of our city bonds have just been negotiated at prices varying a little above par. The banking house of C. C. Parks & Co. have taken one-half of them, the other half having been bought by a New York firm.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The approximate earnings of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, during the month of July, compared with the same period last year, were as follows:

	1862.	1861.	Increase.
Freights	$154,520.53	$104,216.85	$50,613.68
Passengers	73,585.94	58,609.65	14,976.69
Express	2,700.00	2,700.00	.....
Mails	7,825.00	7,825.00	.....
Rent of R.R.	7,083.33	7,083.33	.....
Rents	802.75	770.50	32.25
Miscel'neous	445.14	424.04	21.09
Total	$245,673.09	$180,429.38	$65,249.71
Jan 1 to June 30	$1,684,350.68	$1,376,421.48	$307,929.21
Total to J'y 31	$1,930,023.77	$1,556,850.86	$373,172.91

Increase for July, 36 1-10 per cent; average increase to July 31, 24 per cent.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—The following is the comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending August 12, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,894,058	$1,587,983	$3,697,657
Prev'y reported	53,932,857	78,431,469	79,767,677
Since Jan. 1	$54,826,915	$80,019,454	$83,465,334

The following is the comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise for the week ending August 15, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week.			
Dry Goods	$3,446,119	$592,305	$931,298
Gen'l merc'dse	1,462,323	799,245	1,026,099
Total for week	$4,908,442	$1,391,550	$1,957,397
Prev. reported	146,998,092	88,693,339	107,219,881
Since Jan. 1	$151,906,534	$90,085,889	$109,177,278

Included in the preceding statement are the imports of foreign dry goods for the week ending Aug 14, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week.			
Ent'd at the p't	$3,436,119	$593,305	$931,298
Thrown on m'kt	3,577,806	339,262	908,333
Since January 1.			
Ent'd at the p't	$69,486,365	$32,663,478	$33,137,108
Thrown on m'kt	69,424,259	30,167,329	37,784,655

Exports of specie for the week ending Aug. 16;

Total for the week	$700,431
Previously reported	38,492,425
Total	$39,192,856

Comparisons of specie exports for the corresponding period in preceding years:

1862	$39,192,856	1856	$22,839,616
1861	3,[illegible]	1855	20,864,791
1860	33,872,422	1854	22,281,889
1859	47,496,512	1853	13,418,583
1858	17,061,229	1852	16,755,072
1857	31,347,497		

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, August 19, 1862.

First Board—Stocks quiet active and closed irregular.

Chi. & R. Island	69	Reading	60
C. B. & Quincy	87	Pacific Mail	111
C. & Toledo	53¾	Pennsylvania	98½
Galena & Chicago	74¼	American gold	115
Clev. & Col. & Cin.	127	Tel. & W. 2d bonds	70¼
C. & Pitts	22¼	C & P 4th bonds	68
Ill. Central scrip	63	C. & T. s. f. bonds	95¾
Panama	140¼	P., F. W. & C. 1st	95
Mich. South gt'd	64	M. S. 2d	91
Mich. Central	59½	Harlem 2d	101
Missouri	68	Hudson 3d	94
N. & W.	48	New York 7s	104
Harlem	15½	New York 6s	104¾
Harlem prfd	41	California 7s	97¾
N. Y. Central	94¾	Missouri 6s	54¼
Erie	35¾	Virginia	56
Erie prfd	69¾	Tennessee	53
Hudson	48¾		

Second Board—Stocks better but close weak.

Chi. & R I	69	Hudson	48⅜
M. & P. du Chien	34¾	Harlem	16¼
C., B. & Q	86¾	Harlem prfd	42
Clev. & Toledo	54¾	Mich. Central	88
Gal. & Chicago	74¾	Ill. Cen. scrip	63
Mich. South. grtd	62¾	Virginia 6s	56
Mich. South	24	P., F. W. & 2d bds	70¾
Pacific Mail	110¾	Ill. Coupon bonds	98¾
Erie	35	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	
Erie prfd	69¾	1st bonds	95

MONEY MARKET.—Money continues easy at 4 @ 5 cent. on call and 4@5 @ cent. for prime paper.

Sterling exchange rules heavy at 126¾@127 for banker's bills.

American gold lower—opening at 115, and closing at 114¾@15 @ cent. prem.

Government stocks firm. U. S. 6s, 101¾@101⅞; 7-30 Treasury Notes, 105@105¼.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 19, 1862.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce during the past week and since the 1st of January, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g Aug. 16.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, brls	24,171	997,435	760,177
Wheat, bu	238,883	6,917,993	7,264,040
Corn, bu	745,418	17,964,656	15,281,418
Oats, bu	33,007	1,679,037	975,879
Rye, bu	17,537	601,871	258,940
Barley, bu	1,692	464,998	331,988
Seeds, lbs	8,200	2,373,917	2,819,148
Potatoes, bu	21	80,837	222,041
Beef, brls	....	381	4,050
Pork, brls	10,146	21,969	37,929
Cut Meats, lbs	415,609	18,393,916	8,487,387
Lard, lbs	274,611	18,289,298	5,911,379
Tallow, lbs	35,874	487,201	397,306
Live Hogs, no	6,053	281,633	160,383
Dressed Hogs, no	....	173,363	144,115
Beef Cattle, no	2,081	111,909	93,891
Hides, lbs	183,811	7,453,600	6,131,962
Wool, lbs	105,865	228,[illegible]	263,401
Lumber, ft	10,473,000	151,779,830	123,589,289
Shingles, no	3,467,000	64,795,500	28,179,750
Lath, no	1,638,000	17,064,000	9,625,500
Timber, ft	193,000	3,099,300	2,091,675
Posts, no	4,300	436,868	292,094
Pickets, no	....	113,500	175,500
Wood, cds	3,363	48,706	44,199
Staves, no	641,000	16,692,400	4,360,734
Salt, brls	17,580	214,439	97,923
Highwines, brls	2,379	48,381	50,686
Fish, pkgs	807	15,238	21,842
Butter, lbs	....	1,916,830	879,308
Dried Fruit, lbs	....	534,845	5,506,348
Apples, brls	1,009	863	44,646
Broom Corn, lbs	....	199,580	381,831
Mill Stuffs, lbs	81,675	3,438,785	7,109,646
Lead, lbs	209,119	7,465,286	7,905,842
Coal, tons	6,398	113,351	58,236

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g Aug. 16.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, brls	37,995	872,415	813,861
Wheat, bu	326,275	7,522,845	6,782,392
Corn, bu	1,387,180	16,452,840	19,533,538
Oats, bu	142,645	1,678,559	1,182,808
Rye, bu	15,350	519,597	255,433
Barley, bu	....	164,614	145,135
Seeds, lbs	....	2,453,423	2,510,979
Potatoes, bu	440	1,338	344,621
Beef, brls	69	47,471	19,332
Pork, brls	6,092	269,124	83,631
Cut Meats, lbs	185,711	47,457,289	22,707,788
Lard, lbs	495,661	3,247,101	11,883,018
Tallow, lbs	22,140	3,585,393	1,188,576
Live Hogs, no	9,918	190,439	8,295
Dressed Hogs, no	....	50,490	59,972
Beef Cattle, no	1,554	67,205	71,366
Hides, lbs	112,329	5,895,041	4,108,009
Wool, lbs	63,745	722,537	323,247
Lumber, ft	4,856,565	11,996,022	108,654,043
Shingles, no	2,411,000	66,391,894	50,467,473
Lath, no	602,000	19,050,655	94,594,700
Timber, ft	56,075	279,443	526,492
Posts, no	975	149,880	409,649
Pickets, no	....	9,500	81,983
Wood, cds	....	801	391
Staves, no	....	3,015,335	4,120,498
Salt, brls	17,557	149,561	71,000
Highwines, brls	980	35,391	42,941
Fish, pkgs	104	2,765	6,535
Butter, lbs	174,870	1,817,485	941,968
Dried Fruits, lbs	10,180	463,221	863,650
Apples, brls	158	3,313	3,846
Broom Corn, lbs	7,290	1,213,034	1,356,157
Millstuffs, lbs	31,000	597,020	295,376
Lead, lbs	257,502	6,398,883	2,487,373
Coal, tons	289	11,668	33,103

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
Canal	6931	4726	133620	1000	60	
G & C U R R	400	7281	8000	2612	47	
R I R R	400	3150	1330	....	4200	
Ill C R R	1615	32900	26950	210	700	
C B & Q R R	1457	6650	34900	1969	2625	
C & N W R R	274	1433	233			
A & St L R R	280	3650	11100			
Total	10957	59842	233173	5781	7632	

	Beef L'd lbs.	Cattle No.	Live Hogs No.	Wool lbs.	High Wines brls.	Hid's lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	....	420	37479	50	....
R I R R	....	....	150	....	....	....
Ill C R R	3018	....	....	....	246	2998
C B & Q R R	3323	....	....	19833	240	2882
C & N W	....	16	....	....	....	....
A & St L R R	73799	....	....	2563	50	....
Total	79139	16	570	59856	586	5750

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
To Buffalo	1800	20000	93775	....	....	....
To Pt Colborne	....	....	19000	....	12450	....
To Ogdensb'rg	843	....	....	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	....	36600	....	....	....
To Goderich	1624	14000	....	....	400	....
To other ports	....	475	....	....	....	....
Total	4267	34475	149375	....	12850	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—AUG. 19.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	1,585,000	Flour, brls	6,887
Shingles, no	400,000	Wheat, bu	14,000
Lath, pcs	91,000	Corn, bu	118,450
Posts, no	2,000	Rye, bu	12,850
Wood, cds	594	Pork, brls	351
Salt, brls	1,100	Hides, no	150
Coal, tons	540		
Fish, pkgs	203		

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day; but business was less active.

The market for Flour was quiet. Spring extras were dull and the sales light, at $4.20@4.80; but there was a fair demand for winter extras, at $5.25@5.65.

The wheat market was dull and prices ruled lower. Spring wheat was dull and irregular—No. 1 declining ¼@½c per bushel, and No. 2 about 2c per bushel—with light sales at 96@98c for No. 1 Spring and 88@89c for No. 2 Spring. Winter wheat was also lower—No. 1 Red showing a decline of ¼@½c, without any change in No. 2—sales of No. 1 ranging from $1.05@1.06; No. 2 Red, $1.02; and Rejected Red, 96@97c—the market closing quiet.

There was less inquiry for Corn, and the market was not so firm; but there was no material decline in prices. About 175,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 37½@38½c for Canal and River Mixed afloat; 37½@38½c for Mixed Corn in store; and 29@30c for Rejected.

Oats were in good demand and active at 31½@32½c—the bulk of the sales being at 31c. Rye was active at 50@51c. Barley was scarce and firm. Highwines advanced ½c per brl—with sales at 28@28½c.

Freights were steady at 4½c for corn, 5@5½c for rye; and 5c for wheat to Buffalo; and 8½@10c for corn to Oswego.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, 1862.

FREIGHTS.—Rates of freight close steady at a decline on the week of 2½@3½c per bushel on grain. To-DAY the engagements were: To Oswego, prop. Hunter, corn, via Goderich, at 10c; prop. Alleghany, corn, via Sarnia, at 9½c; schr. Curlew, corn, via Sarnia, at 9c; schr. Victoria, via Port Colborne, corn, at 8½c; To Buffalo: Brig Isabella, rye, at 5½c; prop. Racine, wheat, at 5½c; schr. Trowbridge, wheat, at 5c; schr. Syracuse, wheat, at 5½c; schr. Oneida Chief, rye, at 5c; bark Sunrise, schrs. Rawson, Star of Hope, Russian, Col. Ellsworth, Dashing Wave, and Uncle Tom, Corn, at 4½c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—The following is the tariff of the various roads leading from this city to the East:

	4th class.	Flour	Wool.
To New York, all rail	61½	1.25	1.92
" " via Lake Erie	57½	1.15	1.80
To Boston, all rail	67½	1.35	1.97
" " via Lake Erie	62½	1.25	1.87
To Portland, all rail	67½	1.35	1.97
To Philadelphia, all rail	57½	1.15	1.07
" " via Lake Erie	52½	1.05	0.95
To Baltimore, all rail	57½	1.15	1.07
" " via Lake Erie	52½	1.05	0.95
To Pittsburgh, all rail	30	0.60	0.60
To Buffalo, all rail	32½	0.65	0.62
" " via Lake Erie	27½	0.55	0.50
To Montreal, all rail	48	0.96	....

Propellers are taking flour to New York at 90c, and to Boston at $1.00—via Lake to Buffalo and thence by rail.

FLOUR—Received to-day, 10,957 brls; shipped, 4,267 brls. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week:

	Recpts.	Shipm'ts.
By Lake	855	29,375
Canal	3,119	....
G & C U R R	2,713	....
Ill Cen R R	5,197	....
Chi & R I R R	2,483	....
Chi, B & Q R R	4,040	....
Chi, A & St L R R	3,349	2
Chi & N W R R	1,916	....
C & M R R	....	....
Three Eastern Railroads	....	8,618
Total last week	24,171	37,995
Previous week	30,199	29,318
Corresponding week 1861	29,475	26,016
" " 1860	11,637	13,148

The market for spring extra flour is very dull, and the market tends downwards. The supplies, however, are not very attractive, and this keeps buyers away. Winter Wheat brands are rather scarce and in good demand. Mill Stuffs of all kinds are scarce and firm.

To-DAY the sales of Flour were:—200 brls "Grace Mills" white winter at $5.65; 100 brls "National" do at $5.42½; 100 brls "Empire" at $5.25; 50 brls "People's Mills" on p. t.; 100 brls "Home Mills" at $5.65; 50 brls "Derwent" spring extra at $4.80; 150 brls "Cottage" at $4.70; 90 brls "Granite" at $4.65; 100 brls "Mohawk" at $4.55; 200 brls good spring extra at $4.40; 60 brls medium do at $4.30; 50 brls "Trio" at $4.30; 48 brls spring super at $4.00; 100 brls "Belle Street" on p. t.

The following table shows the closing prices of all grades of flour:

White Winter Extras	$5 35	@$6 00
Red do do	4 75	@ 5 00
Spring Extras, choice	4 70	@ 4 85
do do fair to good	4 40	@ 4 60
Rye flour	2 85	@ 3 00
Superfine brands	3 50	@ 4 00
Middlings, per ton	12 00	@18 00
Corn Meal, bolted	14 00	@15 00
do do Unbolted	11 50	@12 50
Bran and Shorts	9 00	@10 00

WHEAT—Received to-day, 59,842 bu; shipped, 34,475 bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week:

	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.
By Lake	150	326,275
Canal	1,480	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	33,403	....
Ill. Central R. R.	150,183	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	22,150	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	28,100	....
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	34,770	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	13,408	....
C. & M. R. R.	....	....
Three Eastern Railroads	....	....
Total last week	238,883	326,275
" previous week	219,745	339,550
Corresp. week, 1861	551,070	381,209
" " 1860	308,498	373,164

The receipts of wheat now are mainly composed of the new crop of Winter, and the business in Spring Wheat has been in a manner neglected and consequently dull. The trade in Winter Wheat however, has been brisk and the market buoyant.

To-DAY—The demand for Spring Wheat was light, and prices opened considerably lower, closing a shade firmer, but at a decline of ¾@1c on No. 1 Spring. No. 2 Spring was extremely dull, and prices ruled 2c lower. Winter wheat declined ½@1c on No. 1 Red, but No. 2 was steady. The transactions were as follows: WINTER—400 bu No. 2 White in store at $1.03; 6,000 bu No. 1 Red in store at $1.06; 2,000 bu do at $1.05½; 2,000 bu do at $1.05; 35,000 bu No. 2 Red in store at $1.01; 12,000 bu Rejected Red at 96c; 1,000 bu do at 97c. SPRING—15,000 bu No. 1 Spring (in one lot) at 98c; 12,000 bu do at 97c; 8,000 bu do at 96c; 400 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 89c; 2,000 bu do at 88½c; 4,000 bu do at 88c; 1,000 bu Rejected Spring at 80c.

CORN—Received to-day, 233,173 bu; shipped, 149,375 bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week:

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
By Lake	....	1,386,830
Canal	315,684	....
G. & C. U. Railroad	31,133	....
Ill. Cent. Railroad	149,150	....
Chi. & R. I. Railroad	39,930	....
Chi., B. & Q. Railroad	172,685	....
Chi., A. & St. L. Railroad	31,900	....
Chi. & N. W. Railroad	2,924	....
Chi. & Mil. Railroad	....	....
Three Eastern Railroads	....	350
Total last week	745,413	1,387,180
Total previous week	757,887	1,431,359
Corresp'ding week, 1861	1,329,100	889,154
" " 1860	600,584	831,093

The decline in freights has rendered the market during the week buoyant, and prices have advanced 2@2½c.

To-DAY there was less activity and the market was quiet—buyers being unwilling to pay the extreme figures of yesterday. Still, there was no material change. Sales:—5,000 bu River High Mixed afloat at 38½c; 10,000 bu do at 38½c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu do at 38c f. o. b.; 5,000 do afloat at 37½c; 15,000 bu Canal Mixed afloat at 37½c; 400 bu White Corn in store at 37½c; 75,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 36c; 12,000 bu do at 35½c; 1,700 bu July receipts do at 29c; 16,000 bu Mixed Corn at 29c f. o. b.; 15,000 bu Rejected in store at 30c; 5,000 bu do at 29½c; 12,000 bu do at 29c.

OATS—Received to-day, 5,781 bu; received last week, 30,967 bu; shipped, 149,468 bu. There is an active shipping demand for Oats, and the market is firm. Sales TO-DAY were as follows:—3,000 bu No. in store at 32½c; 40,000 bu do at 32c; 1,000 bu do at 31½c; 180 bags on track at 31½c.

RYE—Received to-day, 7,680 bu; shipped, 12,850 bu. Received last week, 17,537 bu; shipped, 15,350 bu. The market is firm, under a good shipping demand. Sales TO-DAY were:—400 bu No. 1 in store at 51c; 3,000 bu do at 50½c; 6,000 bu do at 50c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 44c; 1,200 bu do at 43c.

BARLEY—Received to-day, none; received last week, 1,692 bu; shipped none bu. The market is quiet under light supplies, but there is a good demand at 50@50c. Sales to-day were:—350 bushels new crop on track at 60c. MALT is in good request. Sales to-day were: 1,600 bu at 90c; 300 bu at 85c.

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 586 brls; received last week, 2,379 brls; shipped last week, 980 brls. The market is firm, but not very active. To-DAY prices advanced ½c @ gal. Sales:—75 brls at 28c; 50 brls at 28½c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 57@59c @ gal.

BEANS—Quiet and steady with a good demand, at $1.50@2.00.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—In good demand and prime at $9.50—some sales having been made during the week at $9.62½. BACON—Sides are in demand at 4@4½c. Sugar-cured Hams nominal at 8c. LARD—Scarce and in demand at 7¼@8c.

To-DAY the sales were as follows:—300 brls country mess pork (heavy at $9.50; 10,000 pieces Dry Salted Hams at 5c loose, delivered at Burlington.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady, at 8¼@8¾c for country lots, and 8½@9c for fair to choice city.

BROOM CORN—Prime is scarce and in demand at $80.00@$100; common to medium, $30.00@70.00.

SALT—Received last week, 19,580 brls; shipped, 19,557 brls. DOMESTIC—Onondaga Course and Fine remains steady at $1.80 @ brl; Ground Solar and coarse screened, $1.85. FOREIGN—There is a good demand for G. A. Salt by packers, and heavy sales have been made during the week at 48c @ 70 lbs in bulk, and $1.70 in sacks. Cadiz coarse has been sold at 42c @ 70 lbs in bulk, to arrive.

GROCERIES—The market has ruled, during the past week, rather quiet, but prices have been well sustained, and on some articles have materially advanced. The stocks in the city at present are large and well assorted and our dealers offer every inducement by selling close on New York prices, to country merchants to purchase their supplies here. SUGARS—Raw are in better demand and have fully recovered the decline last week, both here and in New York, and the market rules firm with a decided upward tendency. Refined soft are a shade easier. COFFEES are firm without any material change. TEAS are quiet but very firm. MOLASSES are in moderate request and prices favor buyers. TOBACCOS are very firm at an advance of about 5c @ lb. on all grades—this article is much lower here than in the East, and several large orders have been filled here on New York account. STARCH is very firm and prices have advanced fully ½c @ lb. Other staples are steady at last week's ruling prices.

We quote closing prices as follows:

SUGARS—	
New Orleans, common to fair	9¾@10 c
" prime to choice	10¾@11½c
Cuba—Fair to choice	9¾@10¾c
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	10¾@11½c
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	@12½c
White coffee, A	@12c
Yellow, B	@11¼c
Yellow coffee, C	@10¾c
MOLASSES—	
N. Y. Sugar House	40 @45 c
Plantation	50 @55 c
N. Y. Syrups	35 @55 c
Golden Syrup	60 @65 c
COFFEES—	
Rio	[illegible]
Maracaibo	[illegible]
Santa	[illegible]
O. G. Java	[illegible]
Mocha	[illegible]
RICE—	
Carolina	[illegible]
Patna	[illegible]
Rangoon	[illegible]
SPICES—	
Cassia	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]
Pimento	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]

TEAS—	
GREEN—Fine Young Hyson	90@1.20
" Gunpowder	85@1.25
BLACK—Fine Souchongs	70@1.00
" Oolongs	70@1.00
TOBACCOS—	
Missouri and Kentucky 5s	45@50c
" " " ½s	45@50c
" " " 1s	47@50c
" " " ¼ lb	47@50c
" " " 1 lb	47@50c
Natural Leaf Twist, 1 lb	70@80c
SOAPS—	
Oakley's German Erasive	8 @ 8½c
New York Chemical	7 @ 7½c
Austrian	6¼@ 6½c
Common bar	5 @ 5½c
Extra	5 @ 6½c
CANDLES—	
Summer Pressed	9¾@10½
Stearine	13 @14
Star	15 @16
STARCH—	
Kinsford's pure	6½@ 7 c
Silver Gloss	7¾@ 8 c
Pudding	8 @ 8½c

FISH—The market is quiet and prices rather favor buyers. We quote—

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$2.67	@$3.00
" 2 " "	2.50	@ 2.75
No. 1 Trout, "	2.50	@ 2.75
" 2 " "	2.37½	@ 2.62½
Codfish, @ 100 lbs	5.00	@ 5.50
Pickled Herring	3.00	@ 3.50
No. 1 Mackerel, brls	11.75	@13.00
" " hf brls	6.00	@ 7.00
No. 2 " brls	9.00	@11.00
" " hf brls	5.00	@ 5.50
Dried Herring @ box	35	@ 45

FRUIT—Green fruits are plenty with a good demand. Dried are dull and neglected. Quotations are—

GREEN—Lemons @ box	7 @8½c
Apples, new	2.50@3.00
Peaches, @ box	1.25@2.00
Peaches, @ basket	1.25@2.00
Pears, @ bu	2.00@4.00
Blackberries, @ bu	3.00@3.50
DRIED—Prime N. Y. apples, @ lb	6 @6½c
Common dried apples	4 @5 c
Unpared peaches	7 @8 c
Prime halves	7½@8 c
Common old	2 @4

HIDES—Steady with a moderate enquiry. We quote—

Dry Flint	14 @14½c
Dry Salted	12 @12½c
Green Salted	7 @ 7½c
Grubby	⅔ price.
Dry Calf	16 @18 c
Green Co	9 @10 c

WOOL—Sales of 500 lbs at 48c. There is very little offering as the season is about over. Prices are very firm and the market rules with an upward tendency as there will be a large quantity required for army use. Prices range from 48@55c, according to quality.

BUTTER—The market is not quite so active as last week, but there is no material change in prices. Country dealers will bear in mind that their butter will not bring the outside quotations unless it is strictly prime. We quote—

Choice Yellow Firkin	10 @10½c
Fair to Good Firkin	9½@10 c
Grease	8 @8½c

POTATOES—Quiet at 30@35c per bu.

EGGS—Strictly fresh bring 6@5c @ dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens per dozen $1.25@1.50. Turkeys @ lb 3@4c.

SUNDRIES—The following table shows the closing quotations of the articles named:

Ashes, Babbitts potash	8@15c	Oakum, U.S. Navy	8@9c
CHEESE—N. Y. Old Hamb'g		OILS—Kerosene	35@40c
New	8@8½c	Coal Oils	35@40c
West. Res've	6@7½	No. 1 Lard Oil	70c
Illinois	5@6c	No. 2 " "	6
COAL—Lehigh	7.00	Whale	80@85c
Scranton egg	6.00	Sperm	1.80
Blossburgh	6.50	Linseed	98c@1.00
Erie	5.00	PAINTS—White lead in oil	6@9½c
MineralRidge	5.00	Red lead	8@9c
Chippewa	5.00	Yellow Ochre	2½c
Briar Hill	6.00	Prussian Blue	50@70c
Cranberries @brl	2.50@3.00	Pat. Drier	12½c
DRUGS AND DYES—		Paris Green	25@30c
Aloes, Socotrine, @ lb	55c	Venet. Red	3c
Alum	3½@4½c	Whiting	2c
Annatto	25c	Chalk	2½c
Arsenic pow	12c	Coach Var	3.50@
Arr'w R't, Jam	@35c	Fur Varnish	3.00@3.50
do Ber.	@25c	Saleratus, Babbitt's best	8c
Bal. Copaiva	85c	Saleratus, Babbitt's pure	7½c
Bal. Tolu	1.30	Soap, Babbitt's Chemical	8c
Bi-carb Soda	5½@7c	SPIRITS—Camphene	2.50
Bi-chro. Potash	30c	Burning Fl'd	1.00
Borax refined	25@28c	SNUFF—	
Camphor	1.50	Macaboy rose	25@35c
Copperas Am	2@2½c	Bergamot	35@
Cream Tartar	50@55c	Rappee	30@45c
Cubebs	75c	Scotch, bladders	25@27c
Gum Trag	75c	Hightoast	25@
" Shellac	80@85c	TOBACCO—Leaf Havana Fillers	50@60c
" Trag flake	1.10	do binders	62@65c
" Myrrh	44c	do wrappers	1.00@1.50
Ipecac	4.00	Ohio fillers	10c
Iodine	3.50@4.00	do binders	12½c
Iodide potas	3.25@3.50	do wrappers	25c
Jalap	2.50	Conn fillers	10@12c
Juniper Ber	8½@10c	do binders	12½@15c
Oil, Castor	1.75@1.80	do wrappers	25@30c
Opium	7.75@8.00	Yara fillers	55c
Quicksilver	75@80c	do wrappers	62½@65c
Quinine	3.10	WOODEN WARE—	
Sal Soda	2¾@3c	Pails 2 hoop @ doz	1.87½@2.00
Vitriol blue	12@13c	do 3 hoop	2.12½@2.25
FURS—Otter	2.50@4.00	Tubs, nests of 3	2.00
Mink	1.00@1.75	do No. 1 @ doz	8.50@9.00
Martin, com	1.50@	do No. 2	7.50@8.00
Martin, dark and fine	2.50@4.00	do No. 3	6.50@7.00
Beaver, pri'e	2.50@1.00	Churns No. 1	5.00@
Deerskins, gray	12@20c	do No. 2	4.00@
" blue	10@	do No. 3	5.50@
" red	30@	do No. 4	8.00
Red Fox	1.25@1.50	Brooms, @ doz	2.00@3.50
Raccoon	10@75c	Washbo'rds @ doz	2.00@2.25
Fisher, prime	3.00@4.00	Market Baskets, willow	3.50@4.00
Musk Rat	5@17	do clothes	6.50@8.00
Wild Cat	10@25c	WINES AND LIQUORS—	
Prairie Wolf	25@50c	Otard	5.50@7.00
Timber "	50@1.00	Seignette	4.50
Opossum	5@10c	Rastean	5.50
HOPS—N. York	17@22c	Martells	5.50@7.00
IRON—Bar iron	3½@4½c	Hennessey	4.50@7.00
Steel cast	15@18c	New York	2.00
Sp. steel	6½@7½c	Gin—Swan	1.50
Plow "	6½@7½c	Schiedam	1.15@1.50
LEATHER, Harness oak @ lb	28@32c	Domestic	40@50c
do hemlock	25@28c	WHISKY—	
Collar @ foot	13@18c	Corn	16¼@17c
Upper "	18@19c	Irish imptd	3.00@4.00
Bridle @ lb	20@22c	do domestic	0.50@0.75
Line	25@30c	Scotch impt	3.00@4.00
Domes Calf	75@85c	do domestic	0.50@0.75
Domes. Kip	50@65c	RUM—	
French Calf	1.20@1.40	St. Croix domestic	0.50@0.75
Fr. Kip @ lb		do imported	1.50@2.25
do light	1.00@1.10	N. England	1.00@
Spanish Sole	22@26c	WINES—Madeira	75c@2.50
Slaughter sole	26@28c	Sherry	75c@2.50
Good damgd.	18@20c	Claret	75c
Slaught'r sl's oak	28@30c	Burgundy Port	75c@2.50
do hemlock	25@28c	Port Juice	2.50
LIME AND PLASTER—		ALE AND PORTER—	
Lime, com. stone @ brl.		Allsopp's E. I. Pale Ale, pts	2.50
Water	1.25	Muir's Scotch	2.50
Plaster, land	1.50	Campbell's	2.25
" boiled stucco	2.50	Younger's	
NUTS—Hickory @ bu.	50@75c	Alloa	2.25
Chestnuts	2.50@3.00	Barclay's London Porter, qts	2.50
Almonds, soft shell @ lb	15@18c	Bass' do	2.50
do hard shell	10@12c	Hibbarts do	2.50
Filberts	11@12c	ChicagoBottled Ale, qts	1.75
Brazil	11c	do pts	1.37½
Eng. Walnuts	11@12½c	do Porter, qts	1.75
Naples do	10c	do pts	1.37½
Raisins, layer	3.25@4.00		
M. R's	3.25@3.50		
Currants	11½@12½c		
NAILS—10d.	3.37½		
8d	3.62½		
6d	3.87½		
4d	4.12½		
3d	4.75		
NAVAL STORES—			
Spirits turpentine	2.50		
Tar	20.00		
Pitch	8.00		
Rosin	18.00		
Manilla Rope	12@		
Tarred hemp Rope	14c		

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending Aug. 19, 1862.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, 1862.

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &C., FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 16, 1862, COMPARED WITH THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Lumber, ft	10,473,000	4,088,000	7,187,508
Shingles, no	3,467,000	285,000	1,830,000
Lath, pcs	1,638,000	455,000	533,000
Timber, ft	193,000	262,000	....
Posts, no	4,300	185	2,500

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 16, 1862.

	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
By Canal	1,211,992	537,000	104,500
By G. & C. U. R. R.	1,400,250	750,000	142,500
By I. C. R. R.	1,035,400	490,000	140,000
By C. & R. I. R. R.	67,522	96,500	....
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	657,792	187,000	32,500
By C. A. & St.L. R. R.	427,836	416,500	152,500
By C. & N. W. R. R.	6,814	4,000	....
By C. & M. R. R.	....	....	....
Three Eastern R'ds	47,000	11,000	....
Total last week	4,856,596	2,411,000	602,000
Total prev. week	4,399,868	3,195,750	444,450
Cor. week, 1861	3,957,000	1,147,750	1,498,500
Cor. week, 1860	4,707,715	3,866,500	2,265,666

LUMBER—The market continues quiet. Cargoes are in less demand than formerly, and prices have declined 25@50c on common grades; but choice cargoes are steady. Common east shore lumber sells at $7.27@8.00, and good at $8.00@8.50.

In the yards there is no change to note—only that business is dull.

SHINGLES—The market for cargoes is dull and drooping—the supply being fully equal to the demand. Yard prices are unchanged.

LATH—Steady at $1.75 by the cargo, and $2.00 in the yards.

The following are the closing quotations for all kinds of lumber, &c., in the yards:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$24.00@25.00
Second Clear	22.00@
Third Clear	13.00@15.00
Stock Boards	11.50@12.00
Common Boards	9.50@10.00
Fencing	9.50@10.00
Clear Flooring, undressed	18.00@19.00
Second Clear do do	14.50@15.50
Common do do	12.00@
Siding, Clear dressed	11.00@
Common do	9.00@ 9.50
Cull Boards	7.00@
Long Joists	10.00@15.00
Shaved Shingles, A, @ M	3.00@
do do No. 1	1.75@ 3.00
Sawed Shingles, A	3.00@
do do No. 1	2.50@ 2.75
Lath	2.00@
Posts, @ 100 nominal	8.00@12.50

New York Dry Goods Market, Aug. 16.

The market continues inactive as we are at present having the summer vacation, and as a general thing we never expect much business during this month, but the trade is in good condition, however, and merchants are hopeful concerning the future. The large crops throughout the country, and the large expenditure which must be made for army supplies, will disburse, among the people large amounts of money and make business brisk. In the west and in all sections of the country, domestic dry goods dealers are expecting a fair and healthy trade.

WOOLENS.—In woolens of all kinds, for civilian wear, trade is also dull. A few descriptions are selling moderately, such as black satinets, cotton warp cloths and beavers, but general trade is very light in both staples and fancies. Army flannels continue very active. Cap cloths are in moderate demand at 87½@2.50. A large demand for blankets is arising, but has not manifested itself in activity in the market yet, the government proposals being chiefly answered thus far by manufacturers and agents who have stocks on hand, which were made last year. Bids were lately opened in Philadelphia for 30,000 blankets, and bids for 125,000 more will be opened there to-morrow (Saturday), and bids will be opened here August 25th for 125,000. Kerseys and infantry cloths are quiet, the former at 90@1.00. In a short time there will be an active demand for Kerseys.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—All kinds are dull with first hands. There is so little demand it is difficult to say whether agents would sell at a reduction from the highest late prices or not. Jobbers are so indisposed to buy, that agents are not urging sales. Brokers offer goods every day considerably below late prices; from these parties purchases of heavy sheetings could probably be made under 20c. The jobbing price is 19@21c—mostly 20c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—The market is quiet and prices nominally unchanged. The assortment of goods offering is better than it was three weeks ago, and possibly purchases could be made to a little better advantage. There is no inclination at present, however, towards a general softening of prices. A reduction would not have an effect to increase sales, owing to the light wants of the jobbers.

DRILLS.—The wants of the government keep the market very firm. The ruling price is 25c, but no larger lots can be bought except at a further advance. Very few agents have stocks.

STRIPES, TICKS AND DENIMS.—Are quiet and unchanged.

COTTON DUCK.—The wants of government are supplied directly by parties who have stocks, so that from this source there is little demand in the market; and from other sources the demand is trifling. Prices depend upon the value of cotton. There is a considerable amount of old goods on the market, part of which was made for the army last year, and partly sold to speculators after the army demand ceased. Prices are now of course higher than they were last year.

COTTON FLANNELS.—The market is very firm, and no goods are to be had outside of first hands. There is more inquiry this week, but no actual demand. The chief wants are for the government. Hamilton are 23c; Laconia 30c; and Amoskeag 30c.

PRINTS.—The market is very dull, and holders not trying to sell, owing to the dullness of the jobbing trade. There are no features of interest to note in the market this week.

Wool in New York.

The *Economist* of the 16th says:

The market has been poorly attended the past week, and the purchases have been limited, owing to the advanced prices demanded by holders. Prices of all descriptions—both domestic and foreign—are higher, and the tendency is still upward. Buyers are holding off, "waiting for the draft," before operating, and limit their purchases to their pressing wants. The bids for blankets opened at Philadelphia last week, appear in our dry goods report in another column. Further bids for 125,000 blankets will be opened at Philadelphia to-day (Saturday) and bids for 125,000 more here will be opened Aug. 25th. This will have its effect on the wool market, and we look for active times and high prices. The sales here include 50@60,000 lbs fleece at 55@57½c—some reported at 60c. Pulled is in limited supply and firm at 53@54c. California is quiet being in light stock. Of foreign woolens about 1,000 bales of various kinds sold, but the particulars are kept private. 100 bales Donskoi sold at 33c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

FLOUR—The market opened heavy and closed a shade lower, with a moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales of 152,000 brls, at $4.90@5.05 for super state; $5.15@5.30 for extra state, and $5.35 for choice; $4.90@5.05 for super western; $5.15@5.40 for common to medium extra western; $5.45@5.55 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $5.55@5.75 for trade brands. Canadian flour rules heavy, with sales of 800 brls at $5.20@5.60 for common, and $5.65@6.25 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at [illegible].

WHISKY—Whisky [illegible] sales 450 brls. at 35@35c, the latter price for [illegible].

GRAIN—There is only moderate demand for wheat and market closes rather heavy; sales 43,000 bu. Chicago spring at $1.12@1.20; 29,000 bu. Milwaukee club at $1.17@1.23; 18,000 bu Amber Iowa at $1.24@1.25; 19,000 bu winter red western at $1.29@1.34; 36,000 bu. Amber Michigan at $1.35@1.37 the latter price for choice; 26,000 bu. Racine spring at $1.17@1.17½; 1500 bu new red Long Island at $1.35, and 4,000 bu white Mich. at $1.40@1.42, and 7,500 bu. white Kentucky at $1.50@1.55. Rye scarce and firm. Sales 3,000 bu prime western at 75c. Barley dull and nominal. We notice sales of 5,000 bush. barley malt at 90c. Corn opened dull and closed heavy. Sales 78,000 bu. at 54@56c for old mixed western—closing at the inside price; 55@57c for eastern, and 46@55c for unsound. Oats, a shade firmer. Sales at 48@52c for Jersey, Canada and State.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio very quiet. Sugar, raw, firm and in good demand. Sales 1,800 hhds. at 8@8¾c for Cuba; 7¾@11½c for New Orleans, and 400 boxes Havana at 8¾c, and by auction 463 hhds. New Orleans at 9¼@10½c—four months.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer with fair demand. Sales 1,68 brls, at $11.50@11.75 for mess; $10.00 for prime, and $11.25 for prime mess. Beef quiet and steady. Sales 100 brls. at $5.50@7.00 for country prime; $8.00@10.50 for country mess; $12.00@12.55 for repacked mess, and $13.00@14.87½ for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet at $20.00@21.50. Beef hams steady at $15.50@16.50. Cut meats in fair demand and firm. Sales 312 packages at 3½@4c for shoulders and 5½@6½c for hams. Bacon sides quiet and nominal. Lard hardly so firm. Sales 1,400 brls at 8½@9½c—the latter an extreme price. Butter selling at 10@15c for Ohio and 14@18½c for state. Cheese steady at 4@8¾c.

BUFFALO, August 19.—FLOUR—Market quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat red winter in good demand; sales 161,000 bu at $1.12½@1.14; Indiana and Ohio spring dull. Corn quiet; 42c for sound Chicago; 50c for prime Milwaukee. Oats firm at 38½@39c.

WHISKY—Quiet; no sales.

FREIGHTS—Canal freights steady.

IMPORTS—14,000 brls flour, 89,000 bu. wheat, 284,000 bu. corn.

EXPORTS—221,000 bu. wheat, 128,000 bu. corn, 59,000 bu oats.

OSWEGO, August 19.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. No 2 Chicago spring held at $1.00; winter red Indians at $1.20. Corn held at 48c without sales.

CANAL FREIGHTS.—Steady. Flour 37c, wheat 10c, corn 9½c to New York.

IMPORTS:—4,700 bu corn.

EXPORTS.—37,000 bu wheat, 29,000 bu corn.

New York Cattle Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, August 19, 1862.

Total receipts of beef cattle of all kinds for the week: Beeves 4,180; cows 70; veals 250; sheep and lambs 11,954; swine 12,683.

BEEF CATTLE—Price of beef cattle at 44th street this week: for extra 8¾@8¾c; for 1st quality 7¾@8¾c; for 2d quality 7½@7¾c. The market opened with a lively demand at improved prices. The advance was equal to ¼@½c per pound. On Monday the sales reached 3,300 head, at an average rate of 7¾@7¾c.

VEAL CALVES—Have not improved.

MILCH COWS—Selling firmly at $35.00@48.00.

SHEEP—In good demand at 4@4½c for live, and lambs 4¾@5½c—the latter rate for extra.

SWINE—Have been active, with the stock all sold. We quote at 3¼@3¾c for corn fed live; 3¾@4½c for distillery fed do.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ....Aug. 19.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St. Joseph, 30 m lumber, 700 railroad ties.
Prop Mayflower, Langley, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Wenona, Conkey, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Waterwitch, Sweeney, Ontonagon, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Ferrett, Grand Haven, 1,500 railroad ties.
Prop Racine, Arthur, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Sun, Jones, Collingwood, 203 brls fish, sundries.
Bark Stork, Grey, Collingwood, 180 m lumber.
Bark Danube, Hall, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Bark A P Nichols, Gifford, Buffalo, 165 tons coal.
Bark Ravenna, Perry, Buffalo, 1,100 brls salt.
Bark Ogontz, Craston, Oconto, 245 m lumber.
Brig Algoma, Scanlan, Oconto, 150 m lumber.
Schr Jesse Anderson, Lawler, Kingston, 190 tons salt.
Schr Mount Vernon, Haines, Kingston, 180 m lumber.
Schr Kate Richmond, Shields, Colborne, 170 lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Russian, Clement, Kingston, 1,150 tons salt.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon, 95 m lumber, 11 m lath.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Centreville, 90 cds wood.
Schr Argo, Berg, Centreville, 145 cords wood.
Schr Elbe, Thomson, Black Lake, 65 m lumber.
Schr Lady Jane, Engelle, Benona, 80 m lumber, 25 m shingles, 22 m lath.
Schr Jane Louisa, Graff, Manitowoc, 72 cords wood.
Schr Henry Norton, Carberry, North Unity, 1800 railroad ties.
Schr W. H. Hinsdale, Giffard, Menominee, 220 m shingles.
Schr Albatross, Morgan, Menominee, 140 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Experiment, Adams, St. Joseph, 35 cords wood.
Schr C Hibbard, Culre, Port Washington, 130 cords wood.
Schr H S Spencer, Ryerson, Point Sable, 155 m shingles.
Schr Lydia Case, Spencer, Two Rivers, 130 m lumber, 16 m shingles, 2,000 posts.
Schr Hunter, Williams, Muskegon, 2,050 railroad ties.
Schr J S Wallace, Lawrence, Pt. Washington, 50 cords wood.
Schr New Hampshire, Wiglan, Pt. Washington, 72 m lumber.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Mary Morton, Vanatta, Presque Isle, 225 tons coal.

CLEARED.......August 19.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Michigan, Chapman, Ogdensburgh, 843 brls flour, 350 brls pork, 150 hides.
Prop Ontonagon, Wilkins, Goderich, 14,000 bu wheat, 400 bu rye, 1,624 brls flour.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St. Joseph.
Prop Wenona, Conkey, Buffalo, 11,000 bu corn, 300 brls flour.
Prop Mayflower, Langley, 15,000 bu corn, 1,400 brls flour.
Prop C Mears, Blodgett, Lincoln.
Prop J. Barber, Perrett, Grand Haven.
Bark Ogontz, Craston, Oconto.
Brig E W Cross, Moore, Kingston, 18,600 bu corn.
Brig Bay City, Tripp, Colborne, 19,000 bu corn.
Brig Algoma, Scanlan, Oconto.
Schr Hamilton, Henderson, Grand Traverse.
Schr Magnet, Walstra, Muskegon.
Schr Norwegian, Shattuck, Kingston, 18,300 bu corn.
Schr E M Baxter, Henderson, Colborne, 12,450 bu rye.
Schr H. Rand, McKay, Muskegon.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Centerville.
Schr Argo, Berg, Centerville.
Schr Elbe, Thomson, Black Lake.
Schr Lady Jane, Engelle, Benona.
Schr Jane Louisa, Graff, St Joseph.
Schr Experiment, Adams, St Joseph.
Schr Henry Norton, Carberry, North Unity.
Schr C Hibbard, Curle, Port Washington.
Schr W H Hinsdale, Giffard, White Lake.
Schr Albatross, Meyer, Menominee.
Schr H Spencer, Ryerson, Point Sable.
Schr Monitor, Stackweather, Buffalo, 21,850 bu corn.
Schr Hunter, Williams, Muskegon.
Schr J S Wallace, Lawrence, Sheboygan.
Schr New Hampshire, Wiglan, Port Washington.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon.
Schr Uncle Tom, McIntyre, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 19, 1862.

UP—Bark Geraldine; schooners Atlanta, Boston, Mary Collins, M. Egan, Thomas C. Mott, Levant, Mary M. Scott, Geo. Goble, Adrande.

DOWN—Prop. Iowa; schooners Casco, F. Crawford, Peoria, Milan, Cuyahoga, G. Smith, J. W. Brown, Eveline Bates, York State.

Weather pleasant; wind south.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO, August 16—Prop Merchant; barks Sunshine, Golden Fleece, Wm. Jones; brig Ocean Eagle schrs Joe Cochrane, Lone Star, C. N. Johnson, Curtiss Mann, Eagle Wing, Col. A. B. Williams, Contest, L. H. Whitman, J. Parker, Monsoon.

ARRIVED, Aug. 17.—Props Susquehanna, Pittsburgh, Empire State, Free State, Mendota, Missouri.

VESSELS CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO, August 16.—Prop Potomac; barks Sunshine, Wm. Sturgis, Superior; brigs Fox, Pilgrim; schrs Indians, Denmark, D. Newhall, Morning Light, Col. A. B. Williams, Richard Mott, W. O. Brown, Imperial, Lone Star, Joe Cochrane, Curtiss Mann, Sweepstakes, Monsoon.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 15th of August.		
Bark Vanguard,	Kingston,	Chicago.
Schr Thos. S. Mott,	Oswego,	Chicago.
Schr Eveline Bates,	Oswego,	Chicago.
Schr Anna Craig,	Kingston,	Chicago.
Schr Delos De Wolfe,	Oswego,	Milwaukee.
On the 16th:		
Prop Empire,	Ogdensburgh,	Chicago.
Schr S. J. Holley,	Oswego,	Chicago.

Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 15th of August:		
Schr Dane,	Milwaukee,	Oswego.
Schr Gem,	Chicago,	Kingston.
On the 16th:		
Prop Ogdensburgh,	Chicago,	Ogdensburgh.
Vessels discharging at the elevator:		
Bark Advance,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr Quickstep,	Milwaukee,	Buffalo.
Schr Maine,	Chicago,	Oswego.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.......August 19.

America, LaSalle, 2,900 bu wheat, 200 brls flour.
Caroline, LaSalle, 4,394 bu corn, 300 brls flour.
Prairie Chief, Ottawa, 5,391 bu corn.
M O'Connor, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn, 60 bu rye.
Cuba, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn.
Nautilus, LaSalle, 1,480 brls flour.
Dacotah, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn.
Jefferson, LaSalle, 5,391 bu corn.
Charlie, Kankakee, 2,700 bu corn.
Atlantic, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn.
Progress, LaSalle, 5,211 bu corn.
Key City, LaSalle, 5,450 bu corn.
Arctic, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.
Unionist, LaSalle, 5,700 bu corn.
J Harrington, Lockport, 5,500 bu corn.
Parson Brownlow, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Rocket, Lockport, 5,600 bu corn.
Lincoln, Utica, 5,700 bu corn.
Morris, Ottawa, 6,800 bu corn.
A Leach, Joliet, 110 tons earth.
Constitution, Lockport, 6,800 bu corn.
Ella, LaSalle, 5,264 bu corn, 1,200 lbs bacon, [illegible]
Cayuga, Lockport, 5,600 bu corn.
J D Leonard, LaSalle, 1,480 brls flour.
Alida, LaSalle, 1,145 brls flour, 1,884 bu wheat.
Danube, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn, 4,680 lbs [illegible], 13,780 lbs starch.
Banner State, LaSalle, 1,168 brls flour.
Adelia, Joliet, 1,580 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats, [illegible] wheat, 2,050 lbs furniture.
Humboldt, Joliet, 4,500 bu corn.
Emeline, Lockport, 5,000 bu corn.
Gen Scott, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.

CLEARED.......Aug. 19.

Harrington, Marseilles.
Cayuga, Lockport.
Merriam, Morris, 6 m shingles.
Rocket, Lockport.
Nawbeck, South.
Oneida, Ottawa, 10,918 ft lumber.
Dacotah, LaSalle, 9,451 ft lumber, 4,000 ft lath, 10 brls salt.
Jefferson, LaSalle.
E R Hooper, LaSalle, 98,811 ft lumber, 68 m shingles, 29 m lath.
Empress, LaSalle.
Constitution, LaSalle, 25,420 ft lumber.

Auction Sales.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. On Thursday, Aug. 21st, at 9½ o'clock. au18-td

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, AT AUCTION. On Saturday, Aug. 23d, at 9½ o'clock. At our salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. au18-td WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers & Land Agents. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE At Auction. On FRIDAY, Aug. 22d, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 98 Lake street, a large and desirable stock of Mahogany, Walnut and Imitation Rosewood Chamber Suits, With and without Marble Tops, PARLOR, BEDROOM AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE, In great variety, Silver-Plated Castors, Spoons, Forks. au18-td GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY'S SALE —OF— Unclaimed Freight, Baggage, &c. BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, At No. 98 Randolph Street. On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20th, at 9½ o'clock. We will sell by order of Jas. C. Fargo, Superintendent American Express Company, all the Freight, Baggage, Packages, &c., collected at the different offices in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and remaining unclaimed to the above date. GILBERT & SAMPSON. au15-td

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. TRADE SALE OF Cloths, Satinets, &c. &c., AT AUCTION. We will sell on THURSDAY, Aug. 21st, at our Salesrooms, 98 Lake street, a large stock of Woolen Cloth, consisting of [illegible], Union Cloths, Satinets, Pilot Cloth, Black Doeskins, Farmer's Satins, &c. The above are just received from the East, and are all fresh and desirable goods. Terms cash. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. au15-td

AUCTION NOTICES.—Trade sale of MERCHANDISE, During the Fair Week in Chicago, By GILBERT & SAMPSON. Commencing on TUESDAY, Sept. 2d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at Salesrooms No. 98 Lake street, large assortment of Mahogany, Walnut and Imitation Rosewood Furniture. On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., trade sales of first class Silver-Plated Ware, comprising everything in that line. On THURSDAY, Sept. 4th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., trade sale of large invoices of fine and common cabinet, walnut and other Furniture, consigned to us from New York, Boston and Cincinnati, to close consignments. On FRIDAY, Sept. 5th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., trade sale of the best quality of WHITE GRANITE WARE, of the manufacture of James Edwards & Son, [illegible] boxes first quality American [illegible], [illegible] during Fair Week and will be sold without reserve. Dealers and others from the country will find it greatly to their interest to attend these sales. Goods packed and shipped by experienced packers. au15-td GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers. AUCTION TRADE SALE. Exclusively for the sale of BOOTS & SHOES. We shall offer to the COUNTRY TRADE 2500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans. Of desirable styles and well adapted to the retail Western trade—in lots to suit purchasers. The sale will commence AUGUST 19th, and continue every Tuesday and Thursday at 9½ A. M. promptly until the stock is disposed of. COUNTRY MERCHANTS Are invited to call early and examine stock as it is very favorable an opportunity seldom offers. GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers, 51 Lake street, Chicago. aug6-td

AUCTION SALE IN NEW YORK. ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1862. Great Semi Annual Trade Sale of Five Thousand Pkgs Boots and Shoes, By CHARLES C. WARREN, No. 22 Courtlandt-st., New York. On FRIDAY, Aug. 22d, at 10½ o'clock. Goods ready for Examination on Thursday, August 21st. The catalogue for this important sale of Boots and Shoes will include six hundred cases of desirable goods adapted to the Western market, [illegible]. ☞ Regular Auction Sales of Boots and Shoes on Fridays, without intermission, during the entire year, and my arrangements will be such as to attract a weekly an assortment, suited to the demands of buyers from every section of the country. CHARLES C. WARREN. Auction and Commission Boot and Shoe Warehouse, au14-td No. 22 Courtlandt street, New York.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 46—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn st., opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 51 Lake street. See advertisement in Wholesale column.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 85 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, Aug. 18th, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20th, FRIDAY, Aug. 22d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold a general assortment of Dry Goods, clothing, furnishing goods, Yankee notions, &c., at private sale. Oil Cloths and Carpeting. au15-td S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

Lost.

LOST—A small Sketch Book, containing Photographs and sketches of scenery on the Pike's Peak Gold Region. The finder will confer a special favor and be liberally rewarded by leaving it at [illegible]. A. D. RICHARDSON, Correspondent of N. Y. Tribune, Tremont House. au18-td

LOST.—On the evening of the [illegible], near the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis road Depot, a 1st Lieutenant's commission of the [illegible] of Illinois Volunteers, bearing the name of Wallace Lord. Any person returning the same to the TRIBUNE Office, will confer a favor. WALLACE LORD.

$25 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen from the Lumber Yard [illegible] and Taylor streets, a large bay horse [illegible] black mane, black tail, heavy built [illegible] for hauling, shoes without toe corks, [illegible] where the collar comes. Any one [illegible] his return to my office, corner [illegible] streets, and it stolen, $25 reward for the conviction of the thief. JAMES FAY, Jr.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—There are [illegible] vacant at 232 and 234 South Clark street, [illegible] pleasant Front Rooms, suitable for [illegible] families and single gentlemen. [illegible] location for day boarders, [illegible] walk from the Post Office or Court House. [illegible] moderate.

Personal.

PERSONAL.—James C. [illegible] (or any person acquainted with his whereabouts) please forward his address to [illegible] au1 [illegible]

COOPERAGE.—[illegible] of the [illegible] ing for Flour Barrels, of the [illegible]. Very Best Manufacture [illegible] sale by C. GOODWIN, [illegible] au18-[illegible]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1862.

THE NEWS.

The rumored resignation of Gen. McClellan is not unexpected. The drain of millions of money, and thousands of brave lives to save a steadily sinking reputation has been stopped.

We are able to give in this issue, highly interesting details of the recent battle at Baton Rouge. In Kentucky we are in danger of being cut off from news of Don Carlos Buell's Court Martials by the interposition of formidable bodies of the rebels. It is rumored that the enemy are anxious to capture Don Carlos' private docket, sure that he has thus collected in compact shape the names of the federal officers most obnoxious to the secesh. From Don Carlos' decision in this direction there can be no appeal.

The news that reaches us via Cairo is such as to awaken grave anxiety and should quicken all forms of military preparations against the emergency. The rebels are becoming bold and their exploits as given in our special dispatches are full of meaning.

The forthcoming draft to fill old regiments will be enforced. It will be made immediately to fill the old regiments in the field to maximum, and with nine months men. This is irrespective of all other previous calls, in both of which calls the recruits are to form new regiments.

The Situation in Kentucky.

The zeal and stupidity with which General Don Carlos Buell has followed up his court martials, has been eagerly taken advantage of by the enemy, who are pouring into a State, the chief Federal officer of which is more busied in punishing Union officers obnoxious to his gentle-minded secesh acquaintances, than in keeping open his communications. Piketon is in the hands of Humphrey Marshall's advance. Humphrey is himself moving with a heavy force to the scene of his former defeats. There is no doubt but the rebels are intending to take possession of the Big Sandy region, drive the Federal force out, and bring the war to the Ohio border. There is intense excitement among the people of Kentucky. The prospect that the fairest portions of the State will be desolated by contending armies, is far from an agreeable one to the inhabitants. All these considerations are lost upon the officer who commences his name in high-sounding Spanish.

Capt. Palmer's Company.

A communication was recently published by us which, in detailing the rascalities perpetrated by a knave of a fellow in the guise of a recruiting officer for Capt. Palmer's company of Paw Paw, has been construed to cast some imputation on the latter. This is unjust. We are assured that he is a gentleman and a soldier, and his name is not to be associated dishonorably with the individual whose exploits called out the original mention. We regret that the letter communicating these facts got mislaid and thus this comment was deferred.

☞ As the Lewis Whitman was coming down from Baton Rouge on the morning of August 6th, with the remains of Gen. Williams, and with forty-two of the national soldiers who had been wounded, and three of the confederates, she came into collision with gunboat Oneida, and almost immediately sunk. Gen. Williams' body floated off the sinking vessel, and was recovered by the gunboat Pinola. Thirty eight of the wounded soldiers, and three of the body-guard of six which accompanied Gen. Williams' remains, were saved. The captain and crew of the Whitman were ironed and taken to New Orleans, as they were suspected of having caused the collision.

☞ The town of Afton, Minn., polls eighty-seven votes; takes twenty-three daily papers; is without a single rum shop; and has furnished fifty-seven actual residents as volunteers for the war. Three cheers for Afton and her enterprising, intelligent and patriotic citizens.

☞ The Iowa secesh editors are coming to grief rapidly. U. S. Marshal Hoxie on Sunday last arrested David Sheward of the *Constitution and Union*, published at Fairfield. He started immediately for Washington with both Mahony of the Dubuque *Herald* and Sheward.

☞ The region of the Tennessee abounds in Gaps. Thus we hear of Cumberland Gap, War Gap, Stoney Gap; but the largest and most disastrous gap thereaway, for the cause of the Union, exists in the federal military command. We believe it is named Don Carlos Buell.

☞ It is said that Don Carlos Buell has asked of the rebel leaders a three months' armistice, to finish up his court-martials. To this the rebels object through petty jealousy, finding he is *after the very men they are*.

☞ Don Carlos Buell is *trying* to find the men in his department who are unpleasant to the rebels. The country will be spared the expense of a court martial in his case.

☞ The unkindest cut of all. The rebels disturbing Don Carlos Buell's Court Martials. Have the knaves no gratitude?

What is Required of Wisconsin.

MADISON, August 19.—An order is issued to-day that the governor is advised by the war department that 5,900 men are wanted to fill the old regiments, and that if these are not full by the 1st of September, a special draft will be levied for the purpose on the counties which have not filled their quota under the previous calls.

More Traitors in Limbo.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 18, 1862.—Judge J. Thompson Mason, formerly collector of the port of Baltimore, Joseph Stonebraker, Sol. Keller, Joseph Williams, Dennis Prettiman and Samuel Price, were brought down from Hagerstown this evening, under arrest for refusing to take the oath of allegiance.

Movements of Troops.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The 108th regiment, from Rochester, will be here this evening, and leave via the Amboy road. The 113th will also arrive this afternoon, from Albany, and leave via New Jersey. The 16th Maine goes by the latter route to-night.

Union Nominations in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., August 20.—The Delaware Union convention nominated Wm. Cameron, an old Democrat, for governor by acclamation. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the immense crowd.

The Rebel Invasion of Kentucky.

CRAB ORCHARD, Ky., Aug. 18.—The wildest excitement prevails here. Several messengers have arrived to-day, who declare the rebel forces are from 15,000 to 25,000 strong. They are burning all wagons between this point and London.

The New Government Loan.

NEW YORK, Aug 11.—The subscription for three million 7.30 Treasury Notes opened today. It was soon filled at 4½ premium, Thompson Brothers head the list by a million. The balance was soon taken by prominent bankers.

Gen. Corcoran at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 20.—Gen. Corcoran was enthusiastically received here. He addressed the people in Monument Square, tonight, giving his experience while a prisoner, and urging his countrymen and others to rally to the support of the government.

The California Steamer.

NEW YORK, August 20.—There will be no steamer for California to-morrow. The loss of the Golden Gate delays the arrival of the Champion. If she arrives to-night, she will probably sail on Friday, if not, the North Star will sail on Saturday.

Great War Meeting at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, August 20th.—Cassius M. Clay arrived this evening and was serenaded at the Monongahela House. He made a long speech to a large audience, principally denunciatory of England.

Congressional Nomination.

DELAWARE, Ohio, August 20.—Col. J. H. Goodman, of Marion, was nominated for Congress in the eighth congressional district in convention assembled here to-day on the first formal ballot.

Recruiting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.—Recruiting was very brisk yesterday, and if continued, will soon fill Philadelphia's quota for the first 300,000 men.

General Corcoran.

BALTIMORE, August 20.—Gen Michael Corcoran will arrive here at 1 o'clock this p. m. He will address the Irishmen of this city tonight.

Prisoners from Charleston.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The officers confined in the jail at Charleston, S. C., have arrived here, all well.

For Europe.

BOSTON, August 20.—The steamship Arabia sailed this morning. She took out $18,600 in specie.

Steamer Arrived.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The steamer Champion, from Aspinwall 11th, has arrived. She brings $[illegible],000 in specie.